# The New-York Times.

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## FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

### Destruction of the Bridge at Rappahannock Station.

### NO REBELS THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER.

### Our Forces Rapidly Getting into Position.

### THE ENEMY BELIEVED TO BE RETREATING

### Defeat of the Object of their Movement Against Pope.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

From passengers arriving here to-day it is ascertained that on Saturday the enemy commenced operations early and went to work with a will, using their artillery at Rappahannock Station.

It soon became evident that the Station would have to be abandoned, and at about 9 o'clock the bridge across the Rappahannock was burned and the abutments blown up

Orders were also received to remove our stores and ammunition and burn the houses at Rappahannock Station, which was accomplished. We sustained no casualties.

Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction both on Sunday and yesterday. The latter place is nine miles from the former.

Our troops are rapidly getting into position, and everything goes on well.

This side of the Rappahannock is now entirely clear of rebel forces, or was at last accounts.

There was no definite information as to the actual position or numbers of the rebels.

It was currently reported, however, that the rebels were falling back beyond the Rappahannock toward Culpepper.

Gen. SIGEL captured a large number of rebels on Thursday, but the most of them afterward managed to escape, owing to an advance of rebel reinforcements far superior to the number of our own troops, and the want of a sufficient number to hold them.

Some prisoners, however, were brought to Bealtown Station, and will be sent to Washington.

### OUR FREDERICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EVENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS UPON THE RAPPAHANNOCK STATION—SIGEL'S STRATEGY—GEN. BURNSIDE'S FORCES—MOVEMENTS OF M'CLELLAN'S TROOPS, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 25.

The events which have occurred within the last three days at Rappahannock Crossing have no doubt reached you, and have been published some days since. The version of affairs as it has been reported at these headquarters is, that the rebel army appeared opposite Rappahannock Station early on Thursday, and that cannonading began and was carried on from both sides during Thursday and Friday. No losses occurred on our side. On Saturday morning the enemy made an attempt or feint to cross, Gen. SIGEL retiring a short distance for the purpose of permitting them to do so.

They succeeded in getting over two regiments and a battery, when the General came down upon them with a strong force, and compelled them to retire again to the other side. In the engagement a lieutenant whose name is not given, lost both legs, and a captain was wounded in the arm. The rebel loss is reported serious. The action was a most spirited one on the part of Gen. SIGEL. This ended the attempt of the rebel army to cross at this point. Gen. POPE had retired, meantime, as far as Warrenton Junction, where he has been strongly reinforced by Gens. HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN and others, of the best materials of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. Opinions expressed here by the very highest military authority give the fullest assurance of our ability now to hold the line of the Rappahannock.

That portion of the army from the Peninsula which is not immediately needed here, has gone to Alexandria to make sure a lodgment in front of the enemy. In the event of any possible irruption through our lines. The opportunity, so greatly coveted by the rebel leaders, to overthrow POPE before reinforcements could reach him, has passed, and with it all their chances of completing the visionary programme of capturing Washington, and achieving sundry other brilliant things.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived at Aquia Creek at 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, with his Staff, where Gen. BURNSIDE met and conferred with him upon the position of affairs. The landing and pushing forward of the troops and batteries has been accomplished with almost incredible speed. Gen. PORTER'S army corps, which but five days ago was dragging its weary way down the Peninsula, is already posted along the most vulnerable points of the Rappahannock, defying all attempts of the rebels to cross.

Barnett's Ford, 20 miles above this place, is held by Maj.-Gen. MORELL'S and Gen. RENO'S excellent corps. This is the most practicable of all the fords between this point and Rappahannock Station. The land, however, is very high on both sides of it, and the approach to the river from the south side is through a narrow and exposed road through the hills, so that it would be almost certain destruction for an army to attempt the river in face of an opposing force.

The extreme left of our line at this place, is strongly held by Gen. BURNSIDE, whose vigilance is unceasing, regarding every movement of the enemy. He has sent away to Gen. POPE every man that could be spared, but he still has a force abundantly able to guard against any attack. The river has been swollen for two days, passed the possibility of fording, but it is now low again.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The parade in full-dress uniforms, of the Ninth New-York (Hawkins' Zouaves), which took place here last evening, was one of the most gratifying exhibitions of the kind which I have witnessed since my connection with the army. The regiment is now nearly full, there being eight companies, besides a battery company having five Dahlgren howitzers and rifled guns. In their bright, new uniforms, the men presented a splendid appearance, and the perfection to which their drill has been brought, would elicit admiration from the most zealous critic in military movements. Col. KIMBALL never appeared in better health and spirits, and a noble *esprit de corps* seems to animate both officers and men. Col. HAWKINS was present at the parade, which was also attended by several officers of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff. The parade of all the other regiments was also very creditable.

As additional evidence of the enterprise and spirit prevailing in this corps, I noticed the presence of a full and excellent regimental band, which is wholly paid for by the regiment.

The weather is delightfully cool and bracing.

E. S.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. EWELL.

Capt. JOHN LACY, of the Seventh Infantry, who reached this City late last night, from Gen. POPE'S headquarters on Tuesday morning, brings the report that during one of the raids of the rebel cavalry, Gen. EWELL was killed, having been shot by Capt. LACY himself.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

*From the Washington Star of Tuesday Evening.*

This afternoon we have reason to believe that already the great bulk of the rebel force that reached the Rappahannock on Wednesday and Thursday last, is already far on its way back to Gordonsville!

Yesterday we mentioned the fact that a large body of rebel artillery (sufficient for an aggregate force from 20,000 to 25,000 strong) was certainly on the march from the Upper Rappahannock, on Friday last, back in the direction of Little Washington. From that point one fine turnpike leads to Luray, in the valley, and another to Gordonsville, *vid* Sperryville and Madison Court-house. The fact that no information has yet reached here showing that any rebel force had entered the Valley, satisfies us that the march of this receding force was to Sperryville, and thence in the direction of Gordonsville.

Since Saturday last nearly all firing across the Rappahannock has ceased. Hardly a dozen shots a day are being fired, and now most of our officers in front believe that on Sunday last LEE, LONGSTREET, JACKSON, &c., quietly "took the back track," going somewhere—no one knows whither—"ten to one" to Gordonsville, we think. The signs yesterday were that but a very small rebel force was in our front—hardly enough to keep up the appearance of an opposing force there.

We have further interesting information of the rebel army. On Thursday last there was an animated discussion among the members of LEE'S Staff, to settle the question where the blame would rest for being outgeneraled by POPE.

It seems that LEE and JACKSON certainly expected their army to be on Sunday morning, the 17th, precisely where it arrived on Tuesday morning, the 19th. Somebody gave a wrong order, or somebody did not promptly act upon a right order. However, the loss of the two intervening days utterly defeated the purpose of their forward movement.

On Thursday last it was conceded in LEE'S military family that the movement had been a dead failure, POPE being found in position on the north side of the Rappahannock instead of being caught upon the bank of the Rapidan, as designed.

The entire force that marched east from Gordonsville was about 80,000 men—and more.

*Apropos.*—Our loss in the skirmishing of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last on the Rappahannock was astonishingly small, perhaps not more than 150 in killed and wounded, instead of 250, as we thought yesterday.

Requests have come hither for the preparation of buildings to hold perhaps a thousand prisoners, taken by POPE'S army so far. They are understood to be nine hundred taken by SIGEL on Saturday, at Waterloo, (a ford a short distance above Warrenton Springs,) when, after allowing a small brigade of the enemy to cross the river, he opened his batteries, and closed in his infantry so upon it as that not a man escaped, the whole being either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

The other prisoners are understood to be 140 of FITZHUGH LEE'S marauding band that attacked the train at Catlett's on Friday night. We hear that Gen. POPE dispatched a pursuing force after LEE before daybreak on Saturday, and that a portion of that force—the First Pennsylvania and Second New-York Cavalry—came up with LEE in time to retake most of our men he had as prisoners, two pieces of artillery of ours he had appropriated a little below Catlett's, two deserters from our side, and 140 rebel troopers.

It is conceded to-day that LEE (FITZHUGH) took either Lieut.-Col. FRED. MYERS (McDOWELL'S Chief Quartermaster) or Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, POPE'S Chief of Staff. They are amazingly alike of a dark night—ruddy-faced, with bright red heads, whiskers and moustaches, and about the same size and "build." Lieut.-Col. MYERS was properly by the side of his train, while, according to the wagonmaster of Gen. POPE'S Staff train, Col. RUGGLES had ridden to it to give some necessary directions with reference to its movements, and was made a prisoner when within five feet of him—the wagonmaster aforesaid. The guard to Gen. POPE'S Staff train is much blamed for the affair of Friday night. They were completely surprised—with their loaded muskets in the wagons instead of in their hands.

THE REBEL ARMY.

We have the following information as to the rebel army on the Rappahannock:

Our informant, a man of good judgment, and who saw the enemy's forces cross from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, estimates that the whole Confederate army opposed to POPE is under 100,000. He was surprised, however, by the extent of their artillery and transportation, and the general good condition of the troops.

Our informant overheard the Confederate officers expressing much vexation that POPE escaped them. They said that but for some misunderstanding about orders they would have nabbed him, and *that they ought on Sunday to have been where they were on Tuesday.* POPE'S activity in evading them caused their plan to turn out a failure finally.

In the opinion of our informant, JACKSON has quietly slipped away to some new field of operations, and the demonstrations made by the Confederates along the Rappahannock within the last few days have been mere feints to "amuse" us while he steals off to strike an unexpected blow.

There has been no firing since Saturday night, when there was some cannonading between SIGEL and the enemy at Waterloo, on the Rappahannock, near the White Sulphur Springs. Since then the enemy has been suspiciously quiet, and are quite evidently at some new scheme of mischief.

The Confederate cavalry, in their late dash within our lines, stopped at the Warren Green Hotel, in Warrenton, and *took tea*, registering their names, &c., with cool impudence, on Thursday evening, while on their way to Catlett's Station. They were enthusiastically received in Warrenton, by the disloyal portion of the citizens. They returned by the same route, carrying with them some 300 horses and a number of prisoners.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived this morning, and is awaiting orders.

The transport *Elm City* has been discharged from Government service, and goes to New-York to be repaired.

There have been no disasters heard of as yet during the storm, which has now cleared away.

An order has been issued that all the buildings on Old Point Comfort, in the vicinity of the Fort, are to be removed or torn down.

Hon. Mr. SEGAR, one of the proprietors of the Hygia Hotel, leaves for Washington to-day, he having received notice from Gen. DIX that the buildings are to be removed in four days.

Gen. SUMNER'S corps all embarked from Newport's News this morning.

Gen. KEYES' corps will remain at Yorktown and vicinity.

### The Arrest of Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

United States Marshal MILLWARD took charge of CHARLES INGERSOLL to-day, arresting him on the affidavit of a phonographic reporter of the *Press*, who testified to the correctness of his report of Mr. INGERSOLL'S remarks in his speech of Saturday, which make him say, "That the Government has raised the largest sums of money and applied them to the worst purposes of any Government that ever disgraced power;" that "the whole object of the war hitherto has been to free the negro;" and that "a more corrupt Government than that which now governs us was never in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world;" and that "it is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in the Government of LINCOLN." A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by Judge CADWALLADER, returnable at noon to-morrow.

NOTE.—Some of the New-York papers have mistaken this INGERSOLL for his father, CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, the veteran statesman, who died a few months ago. It is CHARLES INGERSOLL who is under arrest.

## EXPEDITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

### Capture of a Rebel Steamer with a Cargo of Arms and Ammunition.

### ORDNANCE CAPTURED ON THE YAZOO.

### REBEL FORCES PUT TO FLIGHT.

HELENA, Ark., Sunday, Aug. 24, *Vid* CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

*Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, &c.:*

Satisfactory news is received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river near Milliken's Bend, that the rebel transport-boat *Fair Play* was captured, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. A rebel force was pursued by the troops to Monroe, La., where there is a railroad and telegraph. The dépôt was burned and the telegraph destroyed, cutting off the communication connecting Vicksburgh with Little Rock and Providence, La. Thirty-five prisoners were taken, and a large number of negroes who were with the rebel force brought away. Eleven hogsheads of sugar, three baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed by our troops, not having means of transportation to bring it to the river. A portion of the force with the rams entered the Yazoo River, where a battery of forty-two-pounders and two field-pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, and the field-pieces brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, and then returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores, and scattering guerrilla camps with great success. This is the substance of Col. WOOD'S report. Much credit is due to Acting Flag-Officer PHELPS, who commanded the naval force, to Col. ELLET, who commanded the ram fleet, and to Col. R. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Regiment, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth Division of this army.

DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE DAVIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 26—9½ P. M.

*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*

The combined naval and military expedition, planned between Gen. CURTIS and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great success. The rebel transport *Fair Play* has been captured, containing twelve hundred new Enfield rifles, four thousand new muskets with accoutrements complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers, and some small arms. Col. WOOD landed, and captured the encampment of the Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment, with all their arms, the enemy flying before him. He captured another camp with tents, baggage and provisions, burning the dépôt and eight cars, and destroying the telegraph. The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo, when it captured a battery consisting of a 64-pounder and a 42-pounder gun, and a 24-pounder and a 12-pounder field-piece, with 7,000 pounds of powder and 1,000 shot and shell and grape. Col. WOOD dispersed the rebels in several places. Will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

C. H. DAVIS, Commodore.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

### The British Steamer Racer at Charleston—Bragg Quarreling with the Vicksburgh and Mobile Papers—Arms Captured, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 25.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 21st instant, says that the British steamer *Racer* touched at Charleston, S. C., on the 20th instant, leaving dispatches for the foreign consuls there. She then sailed southward.

A fierce quarrel between Gen. BRAGG and the Mobile and Vicksburgh papers is progressing. A long correspondence had taken place between them, which is to be published.

A manufactory for Colt's revolvers has just been started in Macon, Ga.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says the National gunboats have taken away six heavy unmounted cannon from Morgan's Bluff, on the Yazoo River.

Rumors from secession sources state that the National gunboats had captured a steamer laden with five hundred stand of arms, near Milliken's Bend, and that the arms were destined for Gen. HINDMAN'S forces at Little Rock.

## THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

### Gen. Blunt in Close Pursuit of Coffee and Quantrell—A Portion of the Rebels with Rains in Arkansas.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Since the battle at Lone Jack, Gen. BLUNT, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel band under COFFEE and QUANTRELL. It was expected that they would form a junction with RAINS at Greenfield, and offer him battle. All hoped such would be the case, for Gen. BLUNT had sufficient forces to dispel any feelings of alarm as to the result being other than a victory for the National arms. The guerrillas would also have almost their entire strength in the engagement. With their defeat and dispersion would virtually end guerrilla raids in Missouri; but the rebel RAINS was not at Greenfield, and the bands of COFFEE and QUANTRELL fled on—Arkansas alone promised safety, and that was gained as speedily as possible. Gen. BLUNT having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott His infantry yet remains in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all is at present quiet. In Arkansas, COFFEE and RAINS have formed a junction, and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for the purpose of further depredations. Gen. BLUNT'S force is so disposed that it can keep close watch, and move speedily to any point required. With the exception of small roving bands, the State at present may be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

## THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

### Destruction of a Train on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* of this city, from Cairo, dated on Saturday last, says:

"A train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when three miles beyond Cortland was attacked by guerrillas numbering 400, who destroyed the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment. Eight rebels were killed. The National loss was two wounded and two missing.

### GOV. JOHNSON ASSESSES THE REBELS.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Aug. 18, 1862.

SIR: There are many wives and helpless children in the City of Nashville, and County of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion. Their necessities have become so manifest, and their demands for the necessaries of life so urgent, that the laws of justice and humanity would be violated unless something was done to relieve their suffering and destitute condition.

You are therefore requested to contribute the sum of —— dollars, which you will pay over within the next five days to JAMES WHITWORTH, Esq., Judge of the County Court, to be by him distributed amongst these destitute families, in such manner as may be prescribed. Respectfully, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

Attest. EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

LIST OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

William Bass, $150; A. C. Beach, $100; A. B. Beach, $150; L. F. Beach, $150; Aris Brown $100; Daniel F. Carter, $150; Archie Cheatham, $100; F. R. Cheatham, $100; Mark R. Cockrill, $200; Enoch P. Cunningham, $50; W. B. Dortch, $150; Byrd Douglass, $500; Andrew J. Duncan, $100; Enoch Ensley, $150; Robt. C. Foster Sr., $100; Henry Frazier, $150; Gardner & Co., $300; William H. Hagan, $100; James M. Hamilton, $100; J. E. Manlove, $100; Jacob McGavock, $300; David H. McGavock, $150; Frank McGavock, $150; John Williams, $100; W. W. Woodfalk, $150; A. W. Vanlier, $200; Hollins & Co., $200.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

### Major-Gen. Nelson—The House Passes the Draft Bill, but Prefers Voluntary Enlistment—Boyle Virtually Places the State Under Martial Law—Important Orders from Buell, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

It is reported that Gen. NELSON takes Gen. BOYLE'S place. Gen. BOYLE requests to be relieved, being worn out by his incessant daily and nightly labors. He merits the thanks of Kentucky for striving to do all in his power for her safety and peace. Gen. NELSON has abundance of vim and dash, but may not be without faults of manner and conduct, which, especially in his new position, he might do well to guard against. Like Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Gen. NELSON is in his element on the battle-field, and if there is to be heavy fighting in Kentucky, is just the man to pitch in and wipe out the foe.

The House, yesterday, 64 to 9, passed the draft bill. A proposition to enable a drafted man to purchase exemption by paying $50 was amended by raising the sum to $500, and then rejected. The Governor is invested by the bill with authority to organize companies into regiments without regard to the locality of their formation, and thus to scatter and render harmless the disloyal element. Mr. HUSTON reports a bill reviving the State Guard law, and so organizing the militia that every one owing militia service in the State must either volunteer or pay for his exemption. Mr. UNDERWOOD reports a bill to raise 10,000 men for the defence of the State. The House, 57 to 18, adopted the resolutions of Mr. TAYLOR, of Mason—that Kentucky's quota of the 300,000 nine months' men can be readily raised by volunteer enlistments for twelve months without a draft, and that Gov. ROBINSON be requested to communicate these resolutions to Secretary STANTON with a request upon the part of the State that he will consent to receive the quota of said 300,000 by voluntary enlistments for twelve months. Mr. SPARKS' resolution, that the President be respectfully requested to dismiss epauletted idlers, supernumeraries or incompetents, or to order them into service, and thus relieve their several communities of a nuisance, was referred to the House Committee on Federal relations.

Gen. BOYLE has impressed all steamers of sufficient light draft for the Cumberland. He likes the Cincinnati plan of guarding the Ohio by ten or more gunboats. To prevent indiscriminate arrests, he has, through Col. DENT, directed that the charge be specific and supported by the written affidavit of one or more responsible parties; and has forbidden the taking of fees for oaths, bonds, &c., from persons arrested. Gen. BOYLE yesterday ordered that hereafter no person shall leave Louisville without a permit; that permits will not be granted by Major SELBY HARNEY, Provost-Marshal of the city, if the applicant, when required, refuses to take the oath of allegiance, or take the oath and execute bond as the case may be that all disloyal persons are forbidden to come into the State; officers and owners of steamboats conveying such to this State, or to points on the river, with the view of their entering the State, will be arrested and imprisoned; a sufficient force shall guard all the avenues leading from the city, and inspect all boats and trains arriving at or departing from the city; and that officers of posts or detachments will, as far as practicable, prevent the passing of suspicious persons through the country. I saw yesterday the following printed form of a pass:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., ——, 1862.

By order of the Commanding General, the bearer, ——, a loyal citizen of Jefferson County, whose business calls him to ——, has permission to go there. He has pledged himself to return in —— days, in order to answer the call for soldiers under the requisition of the President of the United States, and on his return to report in person at these headquarters. This permit is accepted with the full and distinct understanding that for violation of above pledge in any particular, the acceptor will be dealt with in accordance with the President's proclamation.

(Signed) SELBY HARNEY, Major and Provost-Marshal, Louisville, Ky.

Witness: O. B. EHRICH.

Gen. BUELL, on the 7th, ordered that United States Treasury Notes are to be recognized as legal tender by all persons in his district, and that the use of specie by any person in the purchase of cotton or other products within Tennessee and Alabama is forbidden, except for making change in sums less than the smallest U. S. Tressury Note.

On the 8th, he ordered that no officer or soldier of his command in the enemy's hands will give his parole without the sanction of the General Commanding the Army of the Ohio, and that no application for parole will be approved where the capture has resulted from neglect or misbehavior on the part of the prisoner or of the command to which he belonged. Col. MASON and the Seventy-first Ohio appear to have shamefully disobeyed this order, as well as shamefully surrendered Clarksville. If so, let MASON, if not the rest, be ignominiously and exemplarily punished under the laws of war. PONTIAC.

### MORGAN'S GUERRILLA RAID.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The *Journal* learns that fifty of MORGAN'S men went to Scottsville on Monday, made several arrests, and carried off a large quantity of goods from several stores, leaving that afternoon, and promising to return that night with the whole force. There is great excitement at Glasgow. MORGAN is reported still at Hartsville with 2,000 men.

## GENERAL INDIAN WAR EXPECTED.

### The Overland Route Unsafe—The California Mails to be Sent via New-York.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch received at the Post-office Department, dated Salt Lake yesterday, says:

"A general war with all the Indian tribes east of the Missouri River is close at hand.

An interruption of the overland mail is daily expected. Nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government will prevent it.

The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of a hundred miles.

Gen. PAIGE'S force is too small, and Col. CONNER'S force is 400 miles West, traveling slowly."

Owing to the information contained in the above dispatch, the Post-office Department has instructed Postmasters to send the California mails by way of New-York until further directed.

### Haytian War Steamer in Port.

The Haytian steam-corvette *Twenty-second of December*, Commander DOSQUEMY, from Port-au-Prince in 14 days, arrived yesterday. She came to this port for repairs. She mounts two guns, and has a crew of 85 men. She is built of iron. Passengers: Messrs. Ernest Romnius, Cocks, S. Camichi, F. Camichi, Douglas Watkins, Lamberti and Georges.

## THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Gov. CURTIN has received the following dispatch from Secretary STANTON:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—10 A. M.

No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for the new regiments after the period specified in the order of the Department heretofore issued.

If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to those recruits enlisted after the specified date.

The condition of enlistments with the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Orders have been issued postponing the draft until the 15th of September, until which time recruits will be received, for regiments now in the field.

Volunteers for the accepted regiments not yet full will be received until the 1st of September, but without paying them the Government bounty or advanced pay.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The great demonstration, this afternoon, was an emphatic expression of the sentiments of our citizens with regard to the prosecution of the war. All places of business were closed at an early hour, and everybody prepared to witness or take part in the demonstration.

The procession was the grand feature of the day. It was composed of the various professions, trades, societies and associations of our city, each of which bore a banner with mottoes. The ancient and honorable Artillery Company, and detachments from the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments, accompanied by bands of music, formed the escort. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and was one of the finest things ever witnessed here. The sidewalks of the streets through which it passed were thronged with people, principally ladies, who testified their interest in the occasion by the waving of handkerchiefs.

Three stands had been erected upon the common, and when the procession arrived there, each was surrounded by a dense and enthusiastic multitude. Speeches were made from the different stands, by Gov. Andrew, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Senator McDougal, of California; Gen. Mosely, of Kentucky, and other distinguished gentlemen, whose patriotic utterances were loudly applauded. The weather was everything that could be desired.

VOLUNTEERS IN CAYUGA AND WAYNE COUNTIES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Second Cayuga and Wayne County Regiment, Col. Joseph WELLING, is mustered into the service. They number 1,046 strong, healthy, sturdy volunteers.

The third and last regiment from Cayuga and Wayne Counties is rapidly filling up with volunteers. One full company has already been mustered in. The Colonel of the regiment will shortly be designated.

The Third Regiment will soon be in readiness to march to the field of battle.

The full quota of Cayuga and Wayne of the 600,000 men, will be raised without the necessity of resorting to a draft.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties claim to be the banner counties of the State in raising volunteers.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. SHERRILL, passed through Elmira yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, on the way from Geneva to Washington. He was detained here only one hour. The regiment was armed by Col. SHEPARD at Elmira.

THE NEW DUTCHESS COUNTY REGIMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the War Committee, to-day, Hon. J. H. KETCHUM was unanimously elected Colonel of the new Dutchess County regiment.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch to the *Journal* states that New-Hampshire's quota of three-year's volunteers is full.

### THE SIXTY-NINTH AT HOME.

#### Its Welcome by the People.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, with Col. CORCORAN at the head, returned from Washington yesterday, and arrived in time to receive the greetings of the thousands of citizens assembled at the great war meeting in the Park. At the railroad stations on the route to this City the regiment was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people, and on their arrival at the Jersey City dépôt they were surrounded, on emerging from the cars, by thousands of citizens, who cheered them as they entered the ferry-boat. The Common Council, with their badges of office, met the regiment at the Cortlandt-street ferry, and at 4 o'clock the procession was formed, and moved to the City Hall Park in the following order:

Section of Police, under Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, and Capt. Hart, of the 26th.

Troop of Brigade Lancers, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Gen. Corcoran, mounted on the steed which he rode at Bull Run.

Quartermaster Tully and Staff, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, mounted.

Capt. J. B. Kirker.

Deputation from the Common Council of this City, as follows:

Alderman Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs; Aldermen Tully, Chipp, Allen, Ottiwell.

Councilman Pinckney, President; Councilmen Orton, Boyce, Jones, Ross, Keech, Gedney, Gross and Repper—all bearing their golden staves of office, and marching in double file.

Gen. Hall, Cols. Nugent and McDermott, Wm. J. Kane, Esq., a relative of Gen. Corcoran, John Hennessy, Esq., &c., &c.

Band of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Drum Corps.

Sixty-ninth Regiment by Companies.

The stores in Cortlandt-street were decorated with flags and mottoes of welcome, and the utmost enthusiasm pervaded the crowds of people along the route to the Park—the regiment being continually cheered as they passed along. They entered the east gate of the Park to the music of "St. Kevin and the Gander," and paraded in front of the grand stand, where they received the welcoming cheers of one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in New-York.

### ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

#### Capture of a French Vessel by the United States Ship Ino.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A French ship passed Wood's Hole at 7 o'clock last evening, for Boston. She is a prize to the United States ship *Ino*.

She cleared from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, with a small cargo, and twenty-three days afterward was captured on the coast of North Carolina with a full cargo of cotton.

#### Vessels Captured off Vera Cruz by a French Man-of-War.

The brig *Bolear*, LAURIAN, and schooner *Torro Colorado*, M. CREOLLO VELO, both hence for Tampico and Vera Cruz, were seized and made prizes of by the French man-of-war off Tampico, and taken into Vera Cruz, in charge of a French officer and crew.

The above vessels changed their flags from the American to the Mexican, to avoid rebel privateers.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Great Eastern, the Persia and the Kangaroo.

### The London Press on the Seward-Russell Correspondence.

### Journals, Individuals and Corporations on American Affairs.

### SIR F. B. HEAD ON INTERVENTION.

### DRAFTING AND THE BRITISH ÆGIS.

### Interesting Correspondence from London and Paris.

### Designs of Napoleon on the Pacific Coast.

### THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

### Commercial and Financial—Consols 93 1-8a93 1-4.

The steamers *Persia*, from Liverpool 16th, and Queenstown 17th; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool 16th, and the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 14th inst., all arrived at this port yesterday. The news, generally, is of an interesting character and full extracts, together with our London and Paris correspondence, will be found below.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 14th, says: "The *Tuscarora* left Kingstown harbor at 1½ A. M. yesterday morning. This was owing to an official intimation that she must leave, but it is said that the Captain at the same time received a telegram from Liverpool, intimating that the vessel 290, of which she is in pursuit, was in the channel, and that fifty men had left to join her. The *Tuscarora* is expected back to Kingstown on Friday."

A denial has been made of the statement that the *Tuscarora* left on account of a Government order to that effect.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Tuscarora*, passed Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 13th.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* speaks less hopefully of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says they ought to begin offensive movements, as it will be impossible for them to resist the Northern levies if the South stands idly by while they are raised and drilled.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times*, writing Aug. 1, alludes to the exhaustion of Northern enthusiasm and the failure of enlistment, and says that if some signal humiliation to MCCLELLAN'S or POPE'S army was to occur, the independence of the South would be secured.

Dr. R. PHILLIMORE has been appointed Queen's Advocate, in the room of Sir E. HARDING, resigned.

On the 14th inst., the Emperor reviewed the troops and the National Guard at Paris.

It was the first time the Guard had been reviewed by the Emperor since it was reconstituted after the *coup d'état*. The spectacle was a magnificent one, and the crowd of spectators was immense.

The Emperor's *fête* on the 15th inst. was, for the first time, marred by unfavorable weather, heavy rains falling most of the time.

Several nominations to the Legion of Honor took place.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of the cash on hand of seven and one-quarter million francs.

The Bourse was closed both on the 14th and 15th.

The Paris *Patrie* thinks it is not impossible that —after the French take the City of Mexico—the Spanish Government may propose to place the Mexican question on the basis of the Convention of London.

A Paris letter says the suppression of the last dispatches from Mexico again excited uneasiness.

The news relating to GARIBALDI is very vague and contradictory. No collision is yet reported.

A French steam-frigate from the squadron on the Italian coast has arrived at Toulon. She reports that the officers of the squadron employed in watching GARIBALDI'S movements are actively at work night and day, and that the decks of the vessels are cleared and held in readiness for action.

In the absence of any news from Sicily as to GARIBALDI'S movements, it was reported that the telegraph wires were cut between Sicily and Naples.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes: "In spite of VICTOR EMANUEL'S proclamation against GARIBALDI, and GARIBALDI'S disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at the bottom there is complete accord between them."

Confirmation has been received of the authenticity of RATAZZI'S circular, announcing that Italy would cause the laws to be respected, while at the same time it warned the French Government of the peril consequent on the continuance of the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

The Italians in Paris report that it is the fixed idea of GARIBALDI to provoke, in person, a collision with the French at Rome, and cut or shot down by these foreign troops, to leave a legacy of formidable fury to the Italian nation, so as to baffle Napoleonic designs.

The new French journal, *La France*, says France will insist upon three things: First, The independence of Italy. Second, The maintenance of the Papacy; and, Third, The influence of France. It is, however, remarked that the two latter propositions are absolutely incompatible with the independence of Italy.

The official Turin *Gazette* of the 15th denies a report current here that a demonstration had been made by the Italian squadron off Palermo, by means of placards bearing the words "Rome or Death." The authorities had taken means to prevent a great demonstration which was being prepared in Messina. GARIBALDI was at Castro Giovanni, where volunteers were continually arriving, the number of whom is variously stated to be

between 3,000 and 4,000. The Procurator of the King at Palermo has been dismissed for having quitted his post.

A later dispatch from Turin states that GARIBALDI had quitted Castro Giovanni and had arrived at Plazza with the volunteers. It is asserted that their number does not exceed 3,000 men. Gen. RICOTTI had reached Caltanesetta with the royal troops, and continues to advance.

There is no truth in the statement that a portion of the Garibaldians had attempted to cross the Straits of Messina, but had been prevented by cruisers.

A demonstration took place in the streets of Milan on the 15th. The people shouted "GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL for ever!" A few cries of "Down with RATAZZI!" were heard. The troops were called out and the crowds immediately dispersed.

In consequence of the agitation in Italy, it is stated that the Austrians are strengthening all the military posts on the frontiers of their Italian territory, garrisons are being changed, and troops concentrated, particularly on the line of the Po. The forts round Rovrzo are being proceeded with rapidly, and all the houses within range of the guns have been pulled down.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

**New Aspect of the Mediation Question—Its Logical Absurdity—Emancipation Indispensable for Recognition—The Position of La Gueronniere's New Journal—Mission of Prince Polignac to Richmond—Renewed Proof of the Sinister Designs of Napoleon in Mexico—Scott's Mexican Campaign—Doremus' Gunpowder Patent.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

Since the Emperor's return to Paris he has held almost daily meetings of his Cabinet Council, to discuss and dispose of the several important questions now requiring consideration and action. Rome, Mexico, China, and the United States, are the principal of these important questions, and they are here classed in their rank of importance to the French Government; but as the American question interests us the most, I shall give that the first place.

The declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, several times repeated, that neither an offer of mediation or a recognition of the South could be considered by the United States as a hostile act, has at length advanced the discussion of this question to new ground. This point admitted, and the two Governments are brought up to the important questions: What are we to gain by a recognition—and can we recognize the Confederacy without a guarantee for the abolition of Slavery?

It would seem as if these two questions ought to have preceded the other, as, if they had been decided in the negative, as they certainly will be, the discussion of the other question, which has only had the effect of wounding the sensibility of a friendly Power, would not have been necessary. In regard to the question, What is to be gained by recognition? it is only necessary to propose it in order to resolve it, and already in England the fact is beginning to grow apparent, that they have been crying after a phantom. To make it anything else than a phantom, implies war; and a war to get cotton will make cotton too dear. So, too, if they do not yet see the question in this light in France, they soon will; and this brings us to the other part of the proposition, the obligation to abolish Slavery in the South before taking the hollow step of recognition.

This is, indeed, for both France and England, a serious question, and neither country can ever recognize the South before obtaining some sort of promise that it is not to be a slave Confederacy. To act otherwise would be to stultify themselves and to go back on their own history; and this brings me to the discussion and the rumors of the moment on this subject.

Last week I informed you that one of the leading liberal editors, after a long conversation with a Cabinet Minister on the subject of a recognition of the South, published an article in which he developed at length the doctrine, that any act of recognition must be preceded by a guarantee for the abolition of Slavery; and by those who knew the circumstances of this publication, it was regarded as speaking the sentiments of the French Cabinet. Since then we have had new proofs in support of this view of the case. The new journal just founded by the Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE, pampleteer in ordinary to His Majesty, and former chief of the bureau which has charge of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior, contains an article running through three numbers, on the American question, in which, as was to be expected, it takes sides against the North, but in which, also, the doctrine is broadly promulgated, that France *cannot recognise a Slave Confederacy*. After trying to show that "Slavery is but a pretext which the partisans of the North make use of to excite the generous sentiments of European philanthropists against the Secessionists, and to give the change to public opinion on the true character of the present struggle," the journal of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE proceeds thus:

"But, whatever may be the real object of this deplorable conflict, it is evident that the occasional question of Slavery, with which it was originally complicated, has given birth in the public mind to an uneasiness and a prepossession which it is important to dissipate. *Regarded as an energetic demand for independence, the cause of the South is respectable and sacred. Regarded in the point of view of Slavery, it must always excite universal repulsion.* And when the confederation of the South makes an appeal to the sympathies of the Great Powers of Europe, when she addresses herself to France especially, *there must not be on this important point the slightest misunderstanding.* France is everywhere in the modern world the guide of civilization, the powerful initiator of liberty and of right, the indefatigable missionary of the God of Justice in the work of universal progress; she does not only occupy herself with the material interest of any enterprise, but especially and before all with the moral end to be attained. It has been said, with reason, that France is the only nation which fights for an idea, and history shows the glorious sacrifices she has made every time the sacred cause of humanity was at stake. Therefore when the aid and support of this great and generous nation are invoked, the nation demanding this aid and support must first place herself at the height to which France has attained, the principles which good consciences reprove and which the moral law has long ago condemned, must be renounced. The Southern Confederacy asserts with, as we believe, an incontestible verity, that she did not take up arms to maintain Slavery, but to protect her menaced independence. Let her, therefore, have the courage to prove by a striking act the sincerity of this assertion! *Let her close the mouth of her detractors by a heroic resolution!* She forms to-day an organized State, with a Constitution, a supreme head, and a National representation. Let these several powers, or, if need be, her people entire, solemnly declare that Slavery is only the pretext and not the object of the division, and in a spirit of civilization and of wise statesmanship, decree in principle the progressive abolition of Slavery. When under the vivifying breath of liberty and of right the chains of the slaves shall have fallen, when free labor everywhere, still grand and glorious, notwithstanding the inevitable sufferings of the lower classes, shall have replaced heathen Slavery, is it possible that a society so strongly organized, so powerful, so intelligent as American society, shall not arrive at a solution of the question of emancipation? When autocratic Russia effaces from her regenerated soil the last vestiges of servility, is it possible that the America of FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, the country of antique liberty, bends still under the yoke human beings, and regards as vile merchandise the free creatures of God? No, this fatal misunderstanding ought to cease, and immediately an immense plaudit will burst from the world, and the cause of the South, in future disengaged from the prejudices which Slavery excites against her, will have gained universal sympathy, and will be able to escape from the perilous ground of alarmed morality to place herself on that of a practical policy!"

The article closes thus:

"In any case, a prejudice, if we may thus call it, but an invincible prejudice, raises itself up between civilized Europe and the Confederate States; it is doubtful whether they succeed in obtaining the recognition of their independence and their rights so long as the great reparatory act shall not have disappeared, as this subject, the prejudices of public opinion. Their moral dignity counsels them to such an act; their interest imposes it; for when the American question shall be concentrated into the limits of interests exclusively political, the justice of the cause of the South will appear palpable in the eyes of the most prejudiced."

Now is this really a programme of the Government, or is it only a piece of superb hypocricy, paid for in a certain number of bales of cotton in perspective? It is not worth while to attempt to combat these arguments; we are obliged, in fact, to read every day so much of this ignorant and hollow abuse of the Union cause, that our sensibilities have become blunted, especially as we know the invisible power which for the most part sets these blindly zealous pens in motion. But I have been told that whatever other cause may influence the sympathies of the new journal (*La France*) for the South, that the above paragraphs relating to Slavery, and the recognition of the South are, in fact, an official programme of the Cabinet, and it is in this quality that I have brought the subject to your attention. You know that one of the young Princes POLIGNAC was on the Staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD till the evacuation of Corinth—a young gentleman, by the way, whom I heard talking at Paris in favor of the Union, as late as the secession of Virginia—and that he then returned to Europe. Now I am told that the Prince POLIGNAC has just again left for Richmond, on a mission from Mr. SLIDELL to JEFF. DAVIS, which mission is nothing more nor less than to carry a recommendation from Mr. SLIDELL to Mr. DAVIS to adopt some steps toward the emancipation of Slavery, so as to secure the recognition of France—a recommendation based on suggestions which some pretend come direct from the Emperor, but which, perhaps, come no further than from M. DE PERSIGNY. The article of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, in *La France*, is regarded as a proof that the French Government has made overtures on this subject, and that the departure of M. DE POLIGNAC is the commencement of the negotiation. You, in America, can judge as well as we, here, what will be the chances of the success of such a negotiation with the Government of the Southern Confederacy.

The *Patrie*, the ministerial journal, which seems thus far to have had the advance in indicating the progress of events in Mexico, has just published an article which assumes also to lay down a programme for the Government on this question. This article confirms in detail all I have written you lately on the change of policy in Mexico, and I only mention the subject again in order to call your attention to the fact that particular stress is laid on the point that the French, after redeeming their military honor in Mexico, and obtaining satisfaction for their griefs, are going to occupy themselves with the establishment of a Government *which shall form an insurmountable obstacle to the march of the United States, divided or not, toward the Isthmus of Panama.* This, as I have always told you, was one of the objects of the French; it is this article of their programme, which, in their own views of the case, places them in a position of natural hostility to the United States, and it is for this that they are sending forces into the Gulf far beyond the needs of the service.

The speech of the Emperor yesterday to Gen. CONCHA, the new Spanish Ambaosador, produced a profound sensation here in political circles, and if I am able to interpret rightly the sentiment of the diplomatic corps, His Excellency should have at once resigned and returned home. With almost any other nation such a speech would have meant war—with Spain it simply meant a menace and a reproach, and as such will fall upon the proud Castilian race as an insult offered in the presence of the whole world. We will be curious to see what will grow out of it.

The history of Gen. SCOTT'S Expedition to Mexico, by M. JOUVE, an officer of the French Etat-Major, has just been republished here, and is attracting a great deal of attention in connection with the expedition of Gen. FOREY.

Dr. DOREMUS, of New-York, has just sold to the French Government, for a large sum of money, his patent for the manufacture of gunpowder. Thorough experiments of this powder have been going on for the last three months, under the eye of the Minister of War and the inventor.

MALAKOFF.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

**Garibaldi—Rome or Death—A Hero Betrayed—Non-Intervention the Settled Policy of England—Queen's Speech—American Blockade of the West Indies—Lord Palmerston at Sheffield—Mr. Roebuck—Pressure for Intervention—New Theory of the Times—Mr. Spence—American Finances—The Real Test of the War—Confidence Wanted—The Conscription—Extermination.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

The movements of the Garibaldi-Mazzini party in Southern Italy have for the moment distracted European attention. GARIBALDI has roused young Italy with the war-cry, "Rome or Death!" The Government suffered him to go on for weeks, gathering forces and exciting populations, until he had gone too far to recede—until, as it is said, he had publicly sworn, in the most solemn manner known to Roman Catholics—taking an oath on the Holy Sacrament—that he would have Rome or die. In the excitement of this enterprise, he spoke of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, as the London *Times* was accustomed to speak of him ten years ago, and in such terms as you may, perhaps, remember to have read in the New-York *Tribune* of that period. All at once, when his forces had begun to gather in Sicily, and when Italian youths were flocking to him from every quarter, comes the proclamation of VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy; and the great chieftain who had made him King, and who had resolved to give him a capital worthy of his kingdom, finds that he must pause in mid career, or become a rebel and traitor. It is not certain as yet what he will do. It is a struggle between GARIBALDI and the Ministry of RATAZZI. The probability of the moment is that GARIBALDI will follow this letter to America. The Emperor does not appear to be ready to abandon Rome. There is little doubt that the great Powers have made some conditions in their recognitions of the kingdom of Italy. We may know more next Friday, on the occasion of the *fête* of the Emperor, when the congratulatory address of all the kingdoms of Europe will be presented by the Papal Nuncio. The appearance, just now, is that RATAZZI, acting, perhaps, in the interest of higher Powers, has allowed GARIBALDI and MAZZINI, who were troublesome, to walk into a snare deliberately laid for them. It is not unlikely.

But it is only for a moment that our eyes are turned from the West. The war in America is the absorbing interest. It is life and death to so many in Europe. The clamor for intervention insensibly increases, *but the Government is firm.* Nothing could be more satisfactory to Mr. LINCOLN than the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament. The reply of Earl RUSSELL to the delegation of British merchants who complained of the American blockade of the British port of Nassau, was equally satisfactory. He told them that if Mr. LINCOLN chose to order his fleets to blockade the mouths of the Thames and the Mersey, they could make no valid objection. The United States Government has the right to examine every British ship afloat, and if the cargo is suspicious, to send her to New-York for trial. There is a terrible growling at this, as you may well believe; but England has long ago declared this to be the law, and she submits to it now in the hope, at no distant day, of being able to enforce it. She will let your ships blockade her West India ports to-day, or London and Liverpool, Bristol and Greenock, if you take a fancy to do so; but she will claim the right some day to station her own fleets before Boston and New-York, and keep her watch-dogs in the capes of the Chesapeake and the Delaware.

Since the recess Lord PALMERSTON has made an important speech at Sheffield, in which he reaffirmed the determination of the Government not to interfere in the American war. He was followed by Mr. ROEBUCK, who said that he had been friendly to America, and to the North—but he had altered his mind. He pronounced for intervention. America was not to be trusted. He urged Lord PALMERSTON to reconsider his decision. His speech was as Southern as Mr. MASON could have desired. There was no reply. He spoke the sentiment of England—not of the Government, but of three-fourths of the Press and people.

I say this advisedly. The pressure on the Government for some action toward ending the war increases daily by day. Wheat is rising in price. Trade prospects are gloomy. A terrible Winter looms before us. England wants peace and cotton.

The London *Times*, however, while giving the fullest effect to the letters of its New-York correspondent, and permitting Mr. SPENCE and Mr. RUSSELL to do their utmost, has a new theory in regard to intervention. It would be impolitic now, because it would excite the North, give it the stimulus needed to fill up the armies, and tend to prolong the war. The Government must do nothing, because any action would defeat its own objects. To all this Mr. SPENCE replies that this would undoubtedly be true if England were to act alone, but that now is the best possible time for a general European intervention, which would certainly be respected.

Great is the exultation over the premium on gold, the disappearance of silver, and the use of postage stamps for money. I see no objection, if made safe from counterfeiting. They are used here very largely for remittances, as they always have been in America. They are convenient, and they are safe. What more can be required? It is easier to carry or send ten dollars' worth of postage stamps than the same value in silver; it is better in some respects even than gold. And as the silver has not left the country, nor much of the gold, I can see only an additional public convenience. These, however, are but small matters. So long as the people have confidence in the Government and, better, in themselves, these mere practical details are of little importance.

The only thing of real moment—the only thing of which loyal Americans here wish to be assured is, whether the people are in earnest in the maintenance of the Union. If they are, there will be no lack of money. If they are, there will be no lack of men. If they are, there will be no need of bounties or conscriptions. An earnest and determined people does not wait to be hired or need to be bribed to fight for the country. A nation truly in earnest gives property and life alike freely. When the President called for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars, they were forthcoming, men and money. He has called for three hundred thousand more men, and we are told that they do not come. Here is something wrong. It is equal to a vote of want of confidence in the British House of Commons. When there is such a vote, the Ministry resigns. Is there not somebody at Washington that ought to resign? Either the men conducting the war have not the confidence of the people, or the Generals, or somebody, or something is wrong; and the wrong, wherever it may be, should be put to rights. Possibly it has been before these lines will reach you.

Conscription, if not the best way, is the most equal and democratic method, of raising armies. It is true that there should be no need—but it is also true that it is the most certain reliance. It is the legitimate and orderly method by which a great nation puts forth its power and converts itself into an army. If the lot sometimes falls upon a man who can do better service elsewhere, he can find a substitute among those eager to serve their country in the field.

It is a pity that there had not been some man in power in America who could have foreseen what this war was to be, and what force was necessary to bring it to a successful termination. Had there been such a man at the head of the Government, or in its councils, there would have been reserves and no need of a hasty levy of 300,000, just when they were most needed.

The raid of the rebel ram *Arkansas* has excited some attention. It is the story of the *Merrimac* over again. Some hopes are predicated on the new iron-plated steamer said to be nearly ready at Richmond, and there are some fears, also, among those who still believe in the Union, that the Border States may be the scenes of renewed and bitter conflicts. There are some, even, who call for the extermination, or, as Gov. ANDREW would say—the solemn extinction—of the rebels; but it is to be hoped that the Government will never sanction any mode of prosecuting the war which is unworthy of a great, civilized and Christian Nation.

MONADNOCK.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

### The London Press on the Seward-Russell Correspondence.

*From the London Times, Aug. 16.*

On the 28th of last May Mr. SEWARD thought that a period had arrived in the American Civil War which fairly entitled him to undertake the instruction of the States of Europe, and to predict confidently the results of the struggle. In default of any memorable event upon which to hang this discourse, Mr. SEWARD takes notice that the English ships at Nassau are supposed to be waiting to take advantage of a relaxation of the blockade. Another favorable circumstance noted by Mr. SEWARD is that the "pirates"—that is, the ships of war of the Southern States which have occasionally sought refuge in friendly ports—have withdrawn from the ocean. Having thus constructed for himself, with more ingenuity than solidity, what he considers a favorable platform, Mr. SEWARD proceeds to remind us that the industrial systems of Western Europe and of America are to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing agencies. The principle is undoubtedly true, philanthropic and fruitful; but when we ask for its application we are met by Protection, or rather Prohibition in its narrowest form—by laws framed, not on the principle of combination, nor yet of national rivalry, but rather on principles of rigorous exclusion and bitter hostility. As far as tariffs go, America is already at war with England, and all these high-sounding phrases can neither conceal nor extenuate the fact. Mr. SEWARD mentions, with what may be very sincere regret, that the civil war in America has been injurious to European industry, and draws the very reasonable conclusion that it is for the interest both of America and Europe that the civil war should be brought to a close. So far we can go heartily with our Mentor, but here the divergence begins, *for, while America considers the only possible conclusion of the war to be the restoration of unity, Europe has been rash enough to think that the conclusion can only be found in the duality, or, perhaps we might say, the plurality of States.* This opinion Mr. SEWARD requests European statesmen to review, and we can have no objection to accede to his invitation, especially as, in addition to other advantages, it offers us a most signal instance of the vanity of human wishes, and the unsoundness of human expectations.

* * * Though it thus appears that there is hardly a word in Mr. SEWARD'S letter in which it is possible to agree, we yet cordially support its publication, that all things new and, may be, calumnious would be quite thrown off, *as certainly, because it would usefully protract the miseries of a useless struggle, but because, things being exactly the contrary of that which he asserts them to be, we may wisely and safely leave that which was begun without our advice to work itself out without our interference. When the apples are ripe they will fall, though we do not lend a hand to shake the tree.*

We are neutral, and neither the loss of the raw material of our manufacture nor the hard measure which has been dealt out to British subjects accused of intending to break the blockade will induce us to quit our present attitude of neutrality. There is nothing more to be said. The Government of America need not seek to work upon the susceptibilities of the masses by a perpetual recurrence to the topic of foreign intervention. They boast that they are able speedily to finish the war; let them apply themselves to the task, for it will need all their strength and all their courage. We will give them no pretext for the recruiting of their attenuated legions; no wind from this quarter shall fan the dying embers of that military spirit which burnt up so fiercely a year ago, and now seems to have sunk so low. We will bear as patiently as we can those miseries which have fallen on a portion of our population, and which have afforded so much innocent pleasure to the Press and people of the Atlantic cities. We are grateful to the American Secretary of the State for thus taking us into his confidence, and giving us so clear a view of the highly satisfactory position of his own affairs. We are perfectly convinced that the protraction of the struggle, which he so reasonably deprecates and so feelingly deplores, must depend, not on anything that we do or say, but on the later or speedier conversion of the Government, of which he is the organ, from the frantic policy in which it has unhappily embarked. England is no obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on, with all their might, the catastrophe which they clearly foresee and are yet able to prevent.

*From the London News, Aug. 16.*

Lord RUSSELL, in his reply to Mr. SEWARD, assumes an air of very conscious superiority, in referring to the policy of the Cabinet on the American war. He directs attention, in a tone of rather lofty self-gratulation, to the magnanimous conduct of the British Government in having maintained a strict and impartial neutrality, notwithstanding "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers" in the United States. *We cannot well appreciate the magnanimity of such a proceeding, nor do we think it very dignified to claim credit for superior virtue on any such ground.* In the first place, there has really been very little seriously to complain of in the general tone of feeling toward this country on the other side of the Atlantic. Violent and intemperate things have, no doubt, been said and written in the excitement of the contest; but, after all, these hostile demonstrations are few compared with the speeches and writings of a better and more friendly character. But had they been far more numerous, it is surely hardly consistent with dignity and self-respect to make any reference to such temporary ebullitions of feeling in an official dispatch. The formal intercourse of responsible Governments is regulated by the maxims and usages of international law, by recognized principles of public right—not by the fluctuations of popular feeling. These maxims of public law remain as the guides of public action amidst all the various changes of opinion, and it is but a poor boast for any Government to say it has not been deterred by unfriendly criticism from doing its obvious duty toward a friendly Power. Besides, in this particular case, Mr. SEWARD might well reply in the words of the Foreign Secretary's own dispatch: "As to the course of public opinion in this country, the President (the Foreign Secretary) is aware that perfect freedom of comment upon all public events is in this country the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation."

Recent events have, however, furnished Mr. SEWARD with another retort more pointed and direct if not more conclusive. Whatever insults may have been "heaped on the British name" in America *no public man of character and position on the other side of the Atlantic has yet that we know of reviled the whole British nation in the presence of the leading representative of the American Government, and with the hearty support of the leading organs of that Government.* An English member of Parliament, however, has recently called the people of the Northern States "*the scum and refuse of Europe,*" *in the presence of the Prime Minister of England, and at a public banquet given in his honor;* and the journal that specially represents the Prime Minister applauds the speaker and the speech to the very echo. This journal, indeed, goes out of its way to emphasize the insult by endeavoring to magnify the importance of the speaker. "Mr. ROEBUCK," says the Ministerial organ, "does not, indeed, speak with the authority of a minister, or with the practical responsibilities of political office, but he is an old and a distinguished politician, the representative of an important community, and renowned for his fearlessness and independence." It is this "distinguished politician," whom the ministerial organ delights to honor, who calls the Americans "the scum and refuse of Europe." After this, we shall hardly, perhaps, venture on any further official complaints of the insults heaped on the British name in speeches and writings on the other side of the Atlantic.

*From the London Herald, Aug. 15.*

Lord RUSSELL'S reply to Mr. SEWARD, dated July 28, is one of the best things that have emanated from the Foreign Office during his tenure of power. *The date is a sneer; the whole dispatch is a cutting sarcasm.* The logic of events had answered the boasts of the American Minister, and Lord RUSSELL had only to point to that answer to indicate gently the discrepancy between the assertion of Southern Unionism and the menace of servile war, and to remind Mr. SEWARD of the persevering neutrality observed, in spite of insult and injury from the North, by the Government of England. His reciprocation of the President's desire for the termination of this "unnecessary and injurious civil war" will no doubt be taken as it was meant, and will convey to Mr. SEWARD the unwelcome assurance that England only recognizes one possible termination, and is growing impatient to find the inevitable separation which will bring peace to America and plenty to Lancashire, so long delayed by the wanton and wicked vindictiveness of the dominant faction at the North.

### WHY INTERVENTION IS UNNECESSARY.

*From the London Times, Aug. 14*

* * * Though we can thus to some extent explain and justify, by the concurrence of European opinions, Mr. ROEBUCK'S views of the effect of this disunion on the National character of Americans and the future prospects of their several States, we are compelled to dissent entirely from the proposition with which, as a practical moral, he concluded his speech. He counsels immediate intervention as the best method of terminating bloodshed, restoring trade, and conciliating the goodwill and amity of the South. We do not think that any such results would be produced by our interference, but that, on the contrary, the quarrel might be both protracted and embittered by the appearance of foreigners on the scene. It is very seldom, as Mr. ROEBUCK must well know, that foreign intervention has been thankfully taken or profitably exercised. At present, whatever the Federals may say in the blindness of their fury, they must well know in their hearts, and confess, we should hope, upon reflection, that we are not answerable for any of the consequences which the war has entailed. It is their own war entirely, waged by their own choice and for their own objects, and unsustained even by those movements on our part on which the Southerners had calculated. We have been perfectly neutral in profession, and have even patiently allowed the Northerners to turn the operation of our neutrality to their own advantage. While we have thus abstained from offence, the war has been burning itself out, and except for the administration of some fresh provocative—such as intervention might prove—there does really seem a hope that the struggle may cease for want of men to carry it on. By the admission of the President's own proclamation, he is in urgent want of 300,000 men. *He cannot get a thirtieth part of that number.* The alternative, therefore, of conscription or peace is becoming daily more imperative. From the intelligence which we published yesterday, it is further evident *conscription is likely to be found impracticable.* The failure of that resource would leave peace the only possible result, and no intervention, as things now stand, could either improve that result or promote it.

### A CURIOUS PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

*From Mr. Spence's Letter in the London Times.*

An argument has been used with much force that the South is now in so advantageous a position that it may well be left to complete the work. But it cannot be denied that this is a war of rapid changes. At present there is a lull, a period of inaction; doubt, despondency—a precious opportunity for Europe, not to interfere in the contest, but to end it by rendering its object impossible. When operations are resumed, although it is improbable, *yet there is the risk that the tide may turn, that the North may again obtain delusive successes, which would speedily render it again elated and defiant.* Should this come to pass the opportunity will be lost, and lost to no one's gain. Success obtained by the North can only protract the inevitable result. It will but lengthen out the pain of an amputation. There is also a risk in the other direction. The South may be so successful as to demand terms that may drive the North to a protracted resistance. As the matter now stands, each has proved before the world its energy and valor; each has experienced the terrible cost of such a war, and neither has obtained so decisive an advantage as to demand oppressive terms of peace. When can we hope for another pause with results so balanced as to permit conditions humiliating to neither, and so afford a prospect of future tranquility?

### DRAFTING AND THE "BRITISH ÆGIS."

*From the London Times, Aug. 13.*

The last appeal of the American Federalists is threatened with a singular difficulty. That appeal is to the Conscription. And the difficulty is that of distinguishing between an American and a foreigner. * * *

Long ere this, and while the war was thought a harmless amusement, the English spectators were not a little amused to see the Irish fighting in the cause of Union against repeal. Whatever the respective pretensions of the American belligerents, there can be no question that the Confederates have an infinitely better case than the Irish Repealers under Mr. O'CONNELL and his fellow agitators, and that the United States cannot be considered so complete a political unity as the United Kingdom. Yet here were fifty or seventy thousand men, most of whom had been Repealers at home, fighting to prevent a number of semi-detached States from settling their differences by a quiet dissolution of partnership. Could anybody imagine a purgatory for the mischief-making people who a few years ago were opening a gulf between Ireland and her best market, best employer, best banker, and, it must be added, best help in self-government, it would be some limbo of confusion in which they should be made to fight in defence of some much less beneficial Union, and some much less binding loyalty. What are the Irish fighting for in America? Is it for another great British Empire, in which the strong shall dominate over the weak, the capitalist and manufacturer over the planter, the town over the country, and a Government over the people? If this be so, they need not have left their own island, for they had the thing there in a much milder and more tolerable form. Perhaps it was all one to them, so as they could get up a pretty quarrel. Neither Repeal nor Union comes amiss if there are but two sides, a good field of battle, and somebody to pay the piper. Fighting, however, has become a more serious affair latterly, and shiploads of wounded and sick, shiploads of shirkers, and shiploads that never return, prove that war is something more than a faction fight, and has other results than glory and pay. The fit is off the foreigners, at all events. *The call for* 300,000 *has been replied to by less than* 10,000, *which is not enough to supply a week's waste of the war.* Without a conscription it will be impossible to carry on offensive war at the many points where Federals and Confederates now confront each other. Yet how is that conscription to be carried out? Who is to enforce it, when everybody wishes to see somebody else fighting, but could find better employment for his own time at home? If the conscription is once resorted to, there will be no help but to carry it out thoroughly and impartially. The Irish, some of whom have already got into trouble at New-York by making speeches against it, will be the first victims, and if they cannot make out a British allegiance, they will be sent off to the James River. They who escape the conscription may perhaps derive a lucrative trade as substitutes; but in the present dire pass of Federal affairs, such good material as the Irish can hardly escape taking their turn at the front.

We trust and believe that our Consuls will not allow themselves to be compromised, except under the plainest necessity. Their offices are said to be crowded by Irishmen anxious to procure a certificate of origin. According to the law of the United States, the least germ of naturalization is as good as the whole tree, and we certainly are not bound to protect men who, under the laws of their adopted country, might claim any amount of damages against us if we claimed their allegiance. *The common sense of the question is on the side of the American jurists, that when a man has once settled in the States, with the evident intention of remaining there for the rest of his life, he is an American till he takes some step, not to evade American law, but to resume his British domicile.* Of course, we cannot be at the mercy of several hundred thousand men ready to play fast and loose with our allegiance, and call themselves subjects or citizens, as may suit the convenience of the hour. If they can make good their escape in time, and get back to the old country; or if they can get on board an English ship and under way eastward, that will be sufficient *to wipe away the stain of American naturalization.* But it will be simply impossible to extend the British ægis to the myriads who may just want its momentary protection. The United States is the land of their choice; they must abide by its laws; they must run the risk of its politics; they may fight for it if they like, and they must fight for it if they must—for Union or for Disunion, as they may happen to be placed. If they are not satisfied with these conditions, and if they prefer a quieter life, they can easily cross the border to British America, and enjoy the plenty and space of the New World, with the good order and peace of the Old. The sooner they make their choice the better. It is in their own interest we make the suggestion, for some of them will be no acquisition to the British provinces. But it is much better they should really and deliberately resume their old allegiance than merely run into the office of a British Consul and attempt to obtain the certificate of a fact which they have themselves almost forgotten, and hitherto altogether disregarded.

### SIR F. B. HEAD OUT AGAINST INTERVENTION.

The following has been addressed by Sir F. B. HEAD to the editor of the London *Times:*

SIR: As Mr. ROEBUCK and your well-informed Liverpool correspondent, "S.," have concurred in recommending to the public that the civil war now raging in the dis-United States of North America should be extinguished by the immediate intervention of the Powers of Europe, I beg, in opposition to their recommendation, to be permitted to submit to your readers the following observations on that important subject:

For nearly half a century there has existed throughout England the Christianlike and, in truth, I must add the commercial sentiment that on no account whatever should we embark with the United States in a war, in which Great Britain would have everything to lose and nothing to gain, more than Cain gained when he rose up and slew his brother Abel.

Instead of appreciating this fraternal, or rather paternal feeling, the Americans astutely determined to turn it, as they turn everything, into dollars; and, accordingly, firmly relying on Old England's desire for peace, they continued to make upon her a series of groundless demands for territories, fisheries, apologies, &c., each ending with the six stereotyped monosyllables, "We must have *this*—or *war!*" Moreover, they proclaimed it to be their "destiny," firstly, to obtain for their Washington Confederation everything on the Continent of North America, which, in their own opinion, belonged to it; and, secondly, under their MONROE doctrine, to capture by force of arms everything that didn't belong to it.

Now, when it is considered that the above was the fixed policy of the thirty-four United States—that the hatred and jealousy, especially of the people of the Northern States, against England were implacable—that the will to quarrel with her, or join with any European nation in quarreling with her, they possessed the gigantic powers, (lately developed,) of suddenly raising for war 1,500,000 men, and within a year, say three hundred millions of money, surely we cannot be too thankful that it has pleased the Almighty to permit the people of the United States, not only with their own hands and of their own accord to break into pieces their own Union, but to exhaust upon each other the passions and materials for that furious war which it would have been beyond the power of our statesmen to prevent them much longer from waging against the peace, happiness and prosperity of England.

On the bursting out of this fearful fratricidal struggle, it would have been madness for England to step forward and endeavor to reunite and reexcite them to prey upon her vitals, instead of upon their own. But, although there were not wanting philanthropists to advocate this suicidal measure, it was fortunately rendered impracticable by the twenty-three Northern States threatening to declare instant war against any nation in Europe that should dare to interpose in their quarrel.

Under this restriction, which either belligerent has a right to interpose, it must surely be evident that the simple, dignified course for England to pursue is to abstain from interfering in the American contest, until, under the guidance of Providence, the cure of a great political public evil shall have been completely effected.

Mr. ROEBUCK, a few days ago, in presence of his constituents at Sheffield, stated "that in the ardor and enthusiasm of his youth he had looked upon the wondrous fabric which had been raised by the great heroes of the American Revolution as a wondrous effort of human skill—as the millennium of mankind;" yet he honestly confessed, "I have lived to see that all shattered—split asunder—America divided into two, and I think likely to be divided into five, and for ever ceasing to be the United States of America. My first feeling was grief; my present feeling is one of rejoicing. I say an irresponsible people, possessed of an irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, is a people that cannot be trusted." Mr. ROEBUCK accurately describes the fallen condition of his former clients, and yet he instantly drew from his own premises a wrong conclusion.

No person is more competent than Mr. ROEBUCK to assist the proprietor of a large estate in legally subdividing it in whatever manner he may think proper to direct. But if Mr. ROEBUCK were to find the said proprietor possessed of irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, to be a man "that could not be trusted," and if Mr. ROEBUCK, moreover, could not inform even his own mind whether the estate was to be divided "into two parts or into five," would he not boldly declare to the great man that the moment for his professional intervention had not yet arrived? And if this be true, on what grounds could Mr. ROEBUCK, at Sheffield, in contradiction to his own assertions, end his clever speech by the following appeal?—"I entreat the noble Lord (PALMERSTON) to weigh well the consequences of what he calls 'perfect neutrality.'"

At the present time, as regards the contest in question, "perfect neutrality" is not only a virtue, but a necessity, simply because neither the dis-United States themselves, nor the nations of Europe, know the terms upon which the existing struggle could possibly be adjusted.

Indeed, at this moment the people of the Northern and Western States are so ignorant of their own affairs, that in their estimation the value of their paper and pasteboard bank-notes, for a halfpenny and upward, is only 16 per cent. less than their amount in sterling gold! In a few weeks the fatal truth must reach their minds. On the 1st of September an invading army of tax-gatherers must inevitably produce among them further secession, with a sweeping repudiation of all Federal debts. Without their fuel—money—the flames of war must quickly subside. And when defeat, sickness, desertion, dishonor, disappointment, despair, humiliation, and insolvency shall have conjointly created among them an earnest desire that Europe should condescend to settle for them principles, and especially details, which they find they are utterly unable to settle among themselves, *then*, I humbly submit, the hour will have arrived when England, with dignity and friendly feelings, may consent, either separately or with other nations of Europe, to consummate for the disunited States of North America a permanent disruption of their Republic.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CROYDON, Aug. 13. F. B. HEAD.

### THE COMMERCIAL SENTIMENT.

At the late half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, after describing the steps which the Chamber had taken relative to the principal questions noticed in the report, said they had not felt it their duty to make any representations to the Government relative to the present unfortunate struggle in America. It was impossible for any one to foretell how that struggle would end; but if it ended in the separation of the Southern from the Northern States, he (Mr. CHILTON,) had no doubt that ultimately, as had been the case with our own colonies, *that separation would be regarded by both of the parties at present contending as a blessing.*

Mr. EWART, M. P., in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his deep regret at the continuance of the civil war in America. He quite coincided with the neutral policy of the Government; but at the same time he should cordially rejoice if an opportunity were afforded for this country to combine with other Powers on the Continent to put an end to the dreadful struggle. He could not help expressing his admiration of the manner in which the working classes of the country had borne the present severe crisis.

### POOH-POOHING OUR IRON-CLADS.

*From the London Times.*

It is very curious to observe what the Americans are doing in this way. We should not attach much weight to their example, because all their vessels have been constructed for the special service of a domestic war, and are designed, therefore, for river duty or coast duty exclusively. Still they are working under the pressure of necessity and all their products are brought immediately to the rough test of action. We find, then, that though they have built 23 iron-cased men-of-war since the commencement of hostilities, they have nevertheless, built more than double that number of wooden ones, while they have not launched a single vessel of such a type as would content Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. We believe that the weakest vessel of our iron fleet would prove immeasurably more powerful than the strongest ship in the Feperal Navy, and we have recently seen how a single well plated vessel of very moderate dimensions could put an entire "iron-clad" squadron to flight. It is now said that another Confederate ship is coming out of Richmond, and that though she will be smaller than the *Merrimac*, so as to draw less water, she may be expected to clear the James River of the Federal gunboats. The Federals, in fact, have pressed into immediate service any craft that would float, and have just so far recognized the utility of armor as to clap on a few plates where they were most wanted. The result, of course, is a mere patchwork of a fleet compared with the European standard, but a highly useful marine for the purposes in view. It is rather remarkable that the earliest and oldest of all the iron rams—that famous structure known as "STEVENS' Battery," which was commenced in America twenty years ago—has now been finally "blotted out" of the Federal Navy list as unserviceable.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL will tell us, perhaps, that the exploits of the *Arkansas* and the *Merrimac* are precisely calculated to prove his case, as showing what one good vessel may accomplish against a swarm of inferior ones, though claiming to be "iron-clad." We reply that a perfect vessel of the new model might, undoubtedly, disperse half a dozen imperfectly armed opponents, but we are not purposely or deliberately building imperfect vessels. The Americans have done so, because they felt dispatch to be more necessary than perfection, but we have always intended our ships to be excellent after their kind. Perhaps, in the case of the wooden vessels which we are plating with iron, we have admitted a little compromise, partly for the sake of expedition, and partly for the sake of turning good materials to account; but still it is by no means certain that a strong wooden ship strongly plated and armed on the shield principle may not be as good a specimen as any. The expediency of combining wood with i

France to have made a declaration which would be equivalent to encouragement to GARIBALDI, and an occupation against the Emperor's Government."

A Turin correspondent of *La Presse* writes as follows on Aug. 16:

"A friend of mine, a deputy, has just received an interesting letter from a friend of GARIBALDI. This letter is dated from Mezzojuso, where GARIBALDI's headquarters were on Aug. 5; nothing later has been received through the Post-office. The following are extracts:

'We are now on the march, and a ready far away from Corleone. The number of volunteers, as far as one can judge from the reports made to the Staff, is upward of 5,000. We have French and Hungarians, two Englishmen, and a great many Poles. Sicily seems to be the chosen rendezvous of all suffering nationalities. * * * The General is, as usual, very reserved, but good-humored. He says nothing of his projects, but holds frequent councils of war to regulate the march of his columns. We advance but slowly, as you may well suppose, for we are absolutely without all those things that an army requires; we have no commissariat, no baggage train, no regular supply of provisions. All that has yet to be organized. We have, however, already a good many mules and some wagons. * * * I believe that GARIBALDI's intention is to move very slowly in Sicily, in order to give time for a general commotion in Italy, to hasten the solution of the Roman question. I have little hope of this solution myself, and perhaps the General believes in it even less than I do; but he professes faith in that direction, in order, doubtless, not to alarm certain weak brethren. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to our movements. None of us know which way we may be marching tomorrow. We spread as widely as possible, in order not to eat up the country through which we pass."

## VERY LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

### Another Attempt on the Life of the Marquis Wielopolski.

WARSAW, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday evening, as the Marquis WIELOPOLSKI was driving out in an open carriage, a lithographic printer, named JEAN RZOUTSA, made a desperate attempt to stab him with a poignard. The weapon, however, only struck the lining of the carriage.

It is said the blade was poisoned.

ZAROZINSKI, the man who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, has been condemned to be shot. The sentence has been submitted to the Emperor for approval.

NAPLES, Saturday, Aug. 16.

A demonstration took place here yesterday, at which cries were raised of "Long live GARIBALDI." Many balconies were hung with flags. The Royal troops, on being called out, were received with cries of "The army forever."

In the evening all was quiet.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds showed increased heaviness. Consols, on the 15th, declined ⅛, closing at 93@93⅛.

There was a continued full demand for discount. Little was done below 2 ℔ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £178,092.

BARING, BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅞d.; Dollars, 5s. 1⅝d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 16—A. M.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "In the early part of the week buyers showed an indisposition to purchase, and the sales each day were limited. On Thursday, however, chiefly in consequence of accounts of much higher rates being paid in India for goods and yarns, the demand improved, and the sales were estimated at 10,000 bales. American may be quoted ⅛@⅜d. ℔ lb dearer. Brazils generally are also about ⅜d. dearer, but in Egyptian there is very little change. The irregularity noticed last week in the prices of Surat has subsided, and an advance of ⅛@¼d. ℔ lb has been obtained in nearly all qualities on the spot, and about ⅜d. for arrival.

Sales of the week, 49,620 bales, including 13,070 for speculation, and 14,970 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 10,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing firm at the following figures:

Fair Orleans, 21d.; Middling, 19⅝d.
Fair Mobile, 20⅜d.; Middling, 19⅛d.
Fair Uplands, 20d.; Middling, 19⅛d.
Stock on hand, 125,310 bales, including 27,990 American. At sea from India, 389,400 bales.

The demand at Manchester has been much stronger than for some time past. Both Yarns and goods command a decided advance—the former especially, of which some of the most current numbers are becoming scarce.

BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The weather has been fine and warm. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report—FLOUR quiet and rather easier. Anything heated or imperfect unsalable. Quotations 24s. 6d.@28s. WHEAT, with some pressure to sell, 1d.@2d. lower, particularly for Red Winter and Western White. Quotations are—Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 1d.; Southern, 1s. 1d.@1s. 3d.; White Western, 11s.@11s. 6d.; Southern, 11s. 8½d.@12s. 3d. ℔ 100 lbs. INDIAN CORN firm at 28s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; White neglected at 32s. ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF and PORK continue dull at former rates. BACON in fair demand, and 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer on the week. LARD steady, at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. TALLOW quiet and barely supported; Butchers' Association, 47s. 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: SUGAR dull and generally 6d. lower. COFFEE steady. RICE unchanged. ASHES active: sales 600 bbls., at 31s. for both Pots and Pearls. Baltimore BARK, 8s. RESIN quiet, and rather irregular; sales at 20s. 9d.@22s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 113s. COD OIL—No sales. SEAL, £42 10s.@£45. SOUTHERN WHALE, £41 10s. LINSEED OIL in good request, at 42s. JUTE firm. LINSEED steady, at last week's decline.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report the following state of the markets: WHEAT firm; White American 57s.@59s.; Red 49s.@55s. FLOUR 26s.@29s. IRON unchanged; Bars and Rails 5s. 10d.@5s. 15d.; Scotch Pigs advanced to 54s. 9d. SUGAR dull. COFFEE steady. TEA unchanged; Congou 1s. TALLOW steady; 43s. 6d. for Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 115s.@120s. RICE quiet. LINSEED steady. LINSEED CAKES £11@£11 5s. for New-York in bbls., and £10@£10 15s. for Boston in bags. LINSEED OIL in steady demand at 41s.@41s. 5d. SPERM OIL nominal at £35.

Messrs. GROVES & TODD report: PROVISIONS generally quiet at about previous rates. ASHES without change. RESIN in demand, with buyers at 24s.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS generally without variation, although in some cases where sales were pressed rather less money had to be taken for Wheat and Flour. Corn firm.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of the week, (five days only, on account of the Emperor's *fête*,) 7,400 bales. Prices continue to advance, New Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 258f.; Fair, 265f.; Middling, 270f. BREADSTUFFS rather more steady. ASHES drooping.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say the transactions have been insignificant, but prices are firmer. United States 4s, 66@67. Nothing done in 6s, which are nominally 68@70. New-York Central Shares, 69@71. Erie Shares, 20. Massachusetts 5s, 88@89.

### Very Latest Commercial by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day have been 15,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d. on American, with quite an excitement since the arrival of the *Asia*.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is unchanged, and steady.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived on the 14th.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived on the 16th.

### The Death of Dr. Brownell.

The following dispatch has been received here by Secretary SEWARD:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 31, 1862.

SIR: It is my melancholy duty to announce to the Department the death, on the 20th of May last, in latitude 8° North, of Dr. CHARLES CLARENCE BROWNELL, of Hartford, Conn., while engaged in Mr. PETERICK'S expedition in search of the head waters of the Nile.

All the particulars yet known of this sad event are contained in a letter from Mr. PETHERICK, for a copy of which, herein inclosed, marked A, I am indebted to Mr. COLQUHOUN, the British Agent and Consul-General for Egypt.

The necessary steps have been taken to secure the property the deceased may have left, and when obtained it will be held by the Consulate-General, subject to the demand of his heirs. Any further information which may be procured will be at once communicated to his friends and relatives; but as the point where his death occurred is at a great distance, and the means of communication with the upper country are imperfect, nothing more than is now furnished can be expected at present.

Dr. BROWNELL arrived in Egypt in the early part of last Winter, and until his death was occupied in his travels up the Nile, with the object, it was understood, of discovering its source. He was a man of much intelligence, and of enthusiasm in the pursuit of science. The success of his adventurous explorations in the wilds of South America had given him apparently well founded hopes of equal good fortune here. He was, however, destined to be disappointed. The secret of the Nile, which, for so many ages, has baffled the ardor of science, counts another victim. And the friends of Dr. BROWNELL may have the consolation of knowing that he fell in the prosecution of an enterprise which, if successful, would have increased the sum of human knowledge, and have done lasting honor to himself and his country.

I respectfully request that this intelligence may be communicated to the family of the deceased.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM S. THAYER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. PETHERICK TO MR. COLQUHOUN.

NOUAR, WHITE RIVER,
LATITUDE 8° North, 8th May, 1862.

SIR: I regret to have to report the death of an American subject, Dr. CHARLES CLARENCE BROWNELL, from Hartford, Conn., United States, who was a volunteer in my expedition, accompanying me from Khartoum as botanist.

His death took place on the 20th May, having suffered from gastric fever, brought on by careless exposure on his part.

He was buried with due honors and respect, the English service being read over him, on the 21st of May. Above his grave was placed a large tin plate, with his name painted thereon, procured in one of his own chests.

The clothing and such like effects contained in two chests, showing signs of spoiling from damp and the very heavy rains here, were put up at auction among the Europeans and Arabs accompanying me, the whole being disposed of at fair prices. What money and other valuables he had, were taken exact account of, and a statement of the whole will be forwarded from Gondokoro to the American Consular Agent at Khartoum, who, I believe, has some effects of his.

I request you, then, to inform the American Consul-General of this sad event, and that proper steps be taken to see to the succession etc., at Khartoum.

I have the honor, &c.,
[Signed.] JOHN PETHERICK.

### Col. W. W. Duffield's Report.

*From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.*

We lay before our readers this morning the official report of the Murfreesboro affair, made by Col. DUFFIELD, of the Ninth Michigan Regiment, to Maj.-Gen. BUELL. The General Order No. 32, from the Army of the Ohio, contained such severe censure against this highly-respected officer, who is much beloved in our city, that we take particular pleasure in placing this vindication of his conduct before the country. It is evident that Gen. BUELL prepared Order No. 32 before the receipt of Col. DUFFIELD'S official report; and no one can read this document without agreeing with us that the portion of the Michigan regiment engaged behaved with gallantry and coolness, receiving and repelling the assault of the large hostile force launched against them. Col. DUFFIELD, in justice to himself, and on behalf of his command, has demanded a Court of Inquiry into the transaction, and we feel every confidence that the result will absolve him from all blame. The order of Gen. BUELL was terribly severe, and the Colonel must feel it sensibly, as every soldier feels censure, but we sincerely hope that Gen. BUELL may reconsider and modify his condemnation. Wherever censure may ultimately fall in reference to the result of this matter, we have no hesitation, after having read Col. DUFFIELD'S report, in saying that it will not in any degree be visited upon either the officers or men of the Ninth Michigan Regiment; and, had the facts been known to Gen. BUELL before the order was framed, they would doubtless have been specially exempted from the clause of disapproval and received that honorable mention which is their due and which should not be withheld from them.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Arrival and Departure of Regiments.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS EN ROUTE.

Another splendid regiment from the Old Bay State passed by New-York, yesterday, on its way to the Capital. This regiment, which will be known as the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, has been rapidly recruited, chiefly in the extreme eastern counties, and is as splendid a body of men as ever New-England has yet sent to the war. There isn't a small or puny individual amongst them. They are stalwart, able-bodied fellows, every one of them, and of a different class from many of those who go from the large cities. They have not enlisted for the sake of the bounty, but from a higher motive of patriotism; from a deep conviction of the unrighteousness of the rebellion, and with the firm determination to do their best to put it down. In the six weeks they have been in camp at Lynn, they have learned the advantages of discipline, and some of the rudiments of drill. Through the pressure on the Quartermaster's Department of Massachusetts, it has not been found possible to supply the whole regiment with uniforms and equipments. These, however, will be distributed on the regiment's arrival at Washington. But each man has an Enfield rifle of the very best description, and every one of them has a true soldier's heart in his breast, though his trousers may not be of the regulation pattern. There are 1,040 men in the Thirty-eighth, nearly every one of whom is American born, and of respectable family. Professional men are in the ranks, as well as farmers, artizans and clerks. The officers are all believed to be competent. The Colonel is now with the Eighteenth Massachusetts, from which regiment he is detailed to take command of this. The Lieutenant-Colonel was out with the Fifth Massachusetts Militia three months, and has lately been Major of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, leading it through all the perils of the Peninsula campaign.

The following is a list of the names of the principal officers:

Colonel, TIMOTHY INGRAHAM; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. K. Wardwell; Major, Wm. L. Rodman; Adjutant, Frank W. Loring; Quartermaster, Elijan Swift; Surgeon, Dr. L. C. Hartwell.

Captains—[The letters have not yet been assigned.] Plymouth Companies—Captains, Charles H. Drew and Charles C. Doten; New-Bedford, Thomas R. Rodman; Abington, Charles F. Allen; Milford and Boston, James H. Wade; Marshfield and Hanover, James H. Slade; Cambridge, James P. Richardson, J Henry Wyman and T. C. Rundlett.

In consequence of a deficiency of cars at the Jersey City Depôt, the Thirty-seventh had to wait several hours before being forwarded to Washington. They got off all right, however, last evening.

ARRIVAL OF NEW-ENGLAND RECRUITS.

Massachusetts and Maine sent on 500 recruits for their regiments in the field yesterday. Two hundred and fifty of them were for the Maine Eleventh. They were all fully uniformed and equipped. After stopping a few hours for rest and refreshment at the Park Barracks, they were forwarded on their way.

RETURNING MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The Forty-seventh N. Y. S. M. (Brooklyn Regiment) returned home on Tuesday evening. The Seventy-first is expected here to-day. The Tenth Rhode Island arrived from Washington yesterday, and sailed direct for Providence, The Ninth will be back to-day. These two regiments are going to combine all the men in both of them who desire to see further service, and reenlist for the war.

DEPARTURE OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Of New-York regiments under marching orders, there will probably get off next week: The One Hundred and Nineteenth, (Col. ELIAS PEISSNER;) part of the Empire Brigade, one of the Metropolitan Guard Regiments, the Stanton Legion, and Col. GURNEY'S National Guard. All of these regiments are nearly full.

### Military Matters in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge-Advocate Gen. ANTHON, and his large corps of assistants, are proceeding vigorously with the enrollment of the names of all persons subject to the draft. The work is being pushed forward with astonishing rapidity, and promises to be done so thoroughly as to leave little cause for complaint and less chance for evasion. It is the Judge-Advocate's intention to execute the duty assigned him with as small an amount of vexation or annoyance to the public as possible; but he means to execute rigorously for all that. He means to have upon his lists the name of every able-bodied citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction. If he can obtain those names by fair means, he will be highly gratified; but should stern measures be rendered necessary, he will not hesitate to resort to them. There is reason to believe that many attempts have been made to deceive and mislead the enrolling officers. Some of these attempts are temporarily successful. Yet they cannot be permanently so; and, when exposed, they will be the cause of trouble and unpleasantness to all who have been foolish enough to make them. The conscription law not only provides for the enrolment of able-bodied citizens, but it also provides punishment for those who seek to avoid the draft themselves, or endeavor to shield others from its legitimate effects. A case in point was brought under the Judge Advocate's cognizance yesterday. It seems that the book-keeper of one of the leading gas companies, when called on for the names of the employes of the concern, furnished the enrolling officer with a correct list of names, but opposite the names put a number of fictitious addresses. The book-keeper was immediately arrested, and will speedily undergo examination. By way of facilitating the procurement of correct lists, it has been suggested that all the rolls shall be published, when it is expected that every one whose name is down will, on finding the names of persons he knows omitted, give information of the fact, and have it remedied. The suggestion is a shrewd one, and must have been made by an admirer of the amiable side of human nature. The Judge-Advocate General's office is just now, with the exception, perhaps, of the Quartermaster's, the busiest place in New-York. A small army of clerks is engaged there copying the enrolling officers' entries into election district books, and then engrossing from the district books into Ward books. The administration of the Enrollment Police Department affords an agreeable variety to the clerical business of the establishment.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

At all the recruiting-stations of regiments in the field, recruiting yesterday was, if anything, brisker than it has been any day this week. Some 600 good and true men were sworn in and passed to the account of the army now actually in front of the enemy along the line of the Rappahannock. For the new regiments forming in the City and neighborhood, a considerable number of accessions were obtained—enough to make it more than likely that several of them will be full enough to leave next week.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

A very large aggregate of bounties has been disbursed by Capt. CARR to recruits for regiments in the field, and the calls upon him continue to increase from day to day. Capt. CARR has so systematized and brought under control the business of his office, as to avoid every kind of delay but that inseparable from the red tape with which his hands are, to some extent, conventionally tied. The payment of the State bounties is made as fast as possible. Col. BLISS, who has the disbursement of them, is an energetic, conscientious, able officer, and strives to satisfy all classes of volunteers who have to go to him for their money. But the State bounty distribution does not, somehow, work so smoothly as that of the United States, in spite of the red tape that encumbers the latter.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

It seems to be generally believed that the putting into actual operation of the draft will be postponed beyond the 3d of next month. Indeed, many sanguine persons are confident that there will be no necessity for a draft at all to supply any part of the 600,000 men called for on the double requisition of the President. Recruiting certainly progresses in the most encouraging manner; so well that it is generally conceded this State can furnish its full quota from volunteer enlistments in three or four weeks more at the furthest. Several other States have had a fortnight or a month's extension of time granted, and there is no reason why New-York should not claim an equal amount of favor.

DRAFT INSURANCE—AN EDICT AGAINST ANTICIPATING SUBSTITUTES.

Several associations have been advertised within the past week or two, under the name of Draft Insurance Companies, which undertake, on payment of a certain premium, to guarantee the insured against the chances of the draft. Probably one or two of these companies are bona fide concerns, really intending to keep faith with their customers. More, probably still a majority of them, are concocted by swindlers, who will receive premiums on their worthless policies, and, when the draft takes place and their victims are drawn, abscond with every dollar they can thus lay their hands upon. Genuine or not, one thing is certain: these draft insurance companies have employed agents to go around and compete with the recruiting officers of regiments now filling up or forming; and, by offering a prospect of higher bounties than those given by the State and United States, have prevented very many from enlisting, as they intended to do, at once. To put a stop to these proceedings, Provost-Marshal KENNEDY has issued the subjoined preliminary order, which will prevent the insurance companies in question from making their business public; and he will, no doubt, follow it up with active measures against the previously mentioned agents and the conductors of the companies themselves. The order reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHAL, No. 413 BROOME-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

*James Leonard, Esq., Deputy Provost-Marshal:*

SIR: You will call upon the publishers of the several newspapers in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and inform them that the War Department, by an order this day received, regards all attempts to procure substitutes, *in anticipation of the draft*, as discouraging enlistments, and the persons who do so, their aiders and abettors, are liable to be arrested under the order of Aug. 8. Publishing advertisements for such persons, with the view of aiding their operations, is hereafter to be regarded as rendering the publishers liable to such arrest.

You will inform them your call is to put them on their guard, and relieve this office from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Special Provost-Marshal.

REV. DR. VINTON DECLINES A COLONELCY.

The Colonelcy of the new regiment, which is to be raised under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and called "The Ironsides," having been tendered to Dr. VINTON of Trinity, the reverend gentleman declines the military honor intended for him in the following letter:

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

*Mr. Frank W. Ballard, Corresponding Secretary New-York Young Men's Christian Association:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Aug. 14, addressed to me at Newport, reached me here yesterday. You annouce to me the purpose of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to form themselves into a regiment of soldiers, in response to the call of the President, to serve in the army of the United States against the unhallowed rebellion of the slaveholding Confederates, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the National Union. You ask me to lead you as Colonel of the proposed regiment of "Ironsides."

The cause to which the young men whom you represent have devoted their lives is a sacred cause. It is to defend the life of the nation and the home of the free. Its foundation principle of unity is the first of principles, being the characteristic of God. A war to maintain the unity of the nation is therefore a holy war—not only proper for Christian young men to engage in, but which angels might enlist in to prosecute.

I rejoice that your association have resolved to offer themselves to God and the people in an "Ironside Regiment." While I regret that it will not be practicable for me to join you, yet I can name a commander, now in the United States Army, who would serve you with far more efficiency than I could do. My sphere seems to be elected for me, among those who, like those of old, "remain among the stuff," and send supplies to the heroes in the field. The Banner of the Cross and the Flag of the Union we will hold erect together; though your vocation is to silence the cannon's mouth, and mine to shut the mouths of gainsayers.

Meanwhile, give the assurances to the young men of my high appreciation of their confidence in my military, patriotic and Christian agreement with them, as well as in my ability to lead them. God grant you success and victory over the misguided rebels who would madly destroy their country and commit suicide on their own prosperity and happiness. I remain, my dear Sir, your friend and brother,

FRANCIS VINTON.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The following order has been promulgated by order of Gen. SICKLES:

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE,
EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CITY HALL PARK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 15.—All convalescent men belonging to this Brigade will report at these Headquarters on Friday, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., prepared to rejoin their regiments in the field. All paroled prisoners, officers and enlisted men, will report at the same hour, for the purpose of embarking for Annapolis, Md., in compliance with orders from the War Department. By command of

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

O. H. HART, Ass't Adj.-General.

THE TENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Tenth—better known as the "New-York Zouaves"—are now recruiting in the City. This regiment has been all through the Peninsula, and for splendid discipline and military behavior generally has the special honor of being brigaded with DURYEE'S Zouaves and the regulars, under WARREN and SYKES, in FITZ JOHN PORTER'S *corps d'armée*. Col. BENDIX, its commander, is a fine soldier. Capt. G. F. HOPPER and Lieut. JAS. M. SMITH are detailed for recruiting duty. Their headquarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets.

### Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ANOTHER MASS MEETING CALLED.

The War Committee of the Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting in the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of Committees appointed at the previous meeting, and to take such further action as the exigencies of the times demand.

Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN occupied the chair.

In the absence of Mr. D. C. WINSLOW, of the Committee appointed to visit Albany and ascertain the views of the military authorities upon certain points, the Secretary read the following communication:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27, 1862.

"At the request of a Committee appointed at a meeting of delegates from the various Wards of Brooklyn and County towns, held at the City Hall, Aug. 23, to ascertain if the towns and Wards would be credited on their quota for the volunteers they raise respectively, I proceeded to Albany, and yesterday had an interview with the Governor and Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE. There was no difficulty in determining that towns would be charged with their quota and credited with the volunteers they furnish and have furnished since the 2d of July. As to wards, some difficulty exists. The Adjutant-General thought that the power of appointing the quota among the wards, as well as towns, already existed in the Senatorial Committees, and of crediting them with the volunteers they furnish respectively. It was obviously expedient that the power should be lodged there, and that the Order No. 67, which is the basis of the whole, would probably be so construed or modified, if not already sufficiently explicit, in a few days. Of course, I was not positively assured as to what view the military authorities would take after mature deliberation, but was advised that the various wards had better proceed upon the view that they would be credited for the number of resident volunteers respectively put into the field.

D. C. WINSLOW, Comptroller.

Gen. CROOKE thought this a Delphic account, which could be construed any way, and proceeded to state that by the order of the Secretary of War every locality will be credited with the number of men enlisted before the 2d of July and added to the quota required by the second call. If this was the proper construction, it would relieve Kings County from furnishing any more men than those required by the first call—having already sent off 10,000—and if enlistments continued as they had done since Monday, the regiments now forming would be full by Saturday night. We would, in fact, have men enough.

Mr. J. N. STEARNS informed the Chairman that Judge-Advocate ANTHON stated to him yesterday that the county would only be credited for the men enlisted since the 2d of July.

Some further discussion ensued as to the meaning of the orders issued by the State military authorities, which are in conflict with those issued by Secretary STANTON, but no one appeared able to give the necessary information, and the whole matter as to quotas from Wards remains as much befogged as ever.

Mr. STEARNS offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Five be appointed to ascertain the number of men enlisted from this County since July 2, and also before that date, and ascertain whether the Wards and County have been duly credited.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. J. N. Stearns, R. W. Potter, G. B. Lincoln, F. L. Dalton and D. C. Winslow were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. R. W. POTTER moved, that, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a short extension of time before the draft was enforced, a Committee of Ten be appointed to consult with the military authorities at Washington in regard to the matter. He observed that men were enlisting so fast now that they could not be supplied with uniforms, and a little time would enable the county to fill the quota on the largest construction.

The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Hon. M. F. Odell, Hon. William Wall, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Martin Kalbfleisch, Hon. James Humphrey, Edmund Driggs, J. N. Stearns, F. L. Dalton, D. C. Winslow, George B. Lincoln, R. W. Potter.

Mr. J. N. STEARNS offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That on Monday next, Sept. 1, the bells of the city be rung at 4 o'clock P. M., and that the proprietors of stores be requested to close them, and that the people be invited to assemble on Fort Greene Park, to take counsel together and encourage one another in the prosecution of the patriotic work now going forward in this county.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of ten be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for said meeting.

The following Committee was appointed. Messrs. John N. Stearns, Wm. M. Parks, Joseph Reeve, Geo. B. Lincoln, D. C. Winslow, F. L. Dalton, Wm. H. Hazzard, Edmund Driggs, C. J. Sprague, R. W. Potter.

Mr. A. B. BATLIS advocated a general fund of all Ward collections, to be used in aiding the families of volunteers, instead of distributing it for bounties. He thought if a man would not enlist for $210 bounty, he would not enlist for $25 more.

The Chairman doubted the expediency of retracing their steps at present, but thought it probable that some such policy must ultimately be adopted.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned—the Committee on extending the time of the draft being notified to meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day; and the Committee of Arrangements to meet at the same time and place.

THE SENATORIAL REGIMENT.

This regiment has now on its rolls 1,000 men, and will be ready to march as soon as the line officers are appointed, and sufficient uniforms are obtained for the recruits. Col. CONK issued an order yesterday, directing recruiting officers to muster their men at Camp Arthur, corner of Flushing-avenue and Navy-street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOUNTIES IN BROOKLYN.

At the war meeting of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, held Tuesday evening, at the Polytechnic Institute, it was reported and agreed upon, that no Ward or town in the County of Kings should give over $25 *extra* bounty for recruits, making the bounty in each Ward the same.

This settles the question for those who are holding back for larger bounties. The *total* amount of bounties, including United States, State and *local*, is about $225. The local bounty is payable only to those enlisting from the County of Kings. At this meeting a large amount of money was subscribed for recruiting throughout the county, and not to be confined to the Third Ward.

THE BROOKLYN MONITORS.

This company has already on its rolls between sixty and seventy men, and is rapidly filling up. No better chance offers for young men who wish to be particular in their associations.

### Patriotism in the Navy-yard.

At a meeting of the employes of the Painters' Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, held Aug. 22, THOMAS A. CRAIG, Esq., in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, In the dispensation of human events, our beloved land has become the theatre of a cruel, causeless and bloody rebellion, and in order to crush it out of existence, the President has called for 600,000 additional troops; and

*Whereas*, It is the duty of every loyal citizen to strengthen the arm of the Government, it is also the bounden duty of every Government employe to aid it in every possible way—by encouraging enlistments, and by providing for the families of those who peril their lives for an imperiled country. Therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the employes of this Department, will pay at least one day's pay every month, (as long as it may be necessary—to commence next pay,) into the treasury of this Association, as a fund for the support of the families of those who volunteer or who may be drafted from this Department.

*Resolved*, That $25 bounty will be paid to every single man, upon evidence that he has enlisted; and to the wife of every married man $4 per week, and $1 per week to each child under the age of fourteen. In case both parents are dependent, $5 per week will be paid; if one, $3.

*Resolved*, That WM. ATKINSON, Esq., Master of this Department, be requested to act as Treasurer.

On motion, adjourned.

We understand that eight men have volunteered from the Painter's Department—which is the smallest in the yard—since Friday last.

### Still More Additions to the Navy.

The construction of sea-vessels for the navy is carried on with wonderful rapidity. In addition to all the iron-clads and wooden steamers under way, others have been commenced within a few days, and one completed. The vessel which has been finished is the *Eastport*. She is now ready for service at Cairo. Her hull was formed at Eastport, in Tennessee.

On the Mississippi River there are two fine vessels, the *Forest Rose* and *Callie*, which the Government is about to purchase, and convert into gunboats, and mail them. The latter is priced by her owners at $130,000.

The keels of two iron-turret vessels were laid on Saturday last, the 23d inst., on the north bank of the Monongahela River, one mile above Pittsburgh, Pa. These vessels are to be 174 feet long, 50 feet beam, five feet draft of water, 1,000 tons displacement. Each vessel is to have four engines, four propellers, and four boilers. They are to carry 160 pounds pressure of steam per square inch, and to be 960 horse-power. Their names are the *Marietta* and the *Sandusky*. Three mills are engaged in rolling the iron for the hulls, armor and towers.

Another is to be built on the *Merrimac*—Major JACKMAN having just completed a contract for a side-wheel steamer, to be 240 feet long, with her hull 35 feet wide, and the extreme width over the guards 54 feet; and the depth of hold is to be 12 feet. She is to be 970 tons. Her upper works are to be covered with iron, rifle-proof, and the pilot-house is to be covered with composition plates, rifle-proof. The carpenter's contract is $80,000, and she is to be launched in 18 weeks, and the work completed within 50 days.

Government has also contracted with PAUL CURTIS and Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, of East Boston, for the construction of two gunboats of about 970 tons. They are to be side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, with their hulls 35 feet wide, and their width over the guards 54 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. Their upper-works are to be covered with iron, rifle-proof, and the pilot house is to be covered with composition plates, rifle-proof. They are to be launched in eighteen weeks, and are to be completed within fifty days from the time of being launched.

Thus have six vessels been begun, within a short time, which are not included in any of the published estimates of our naval force. All the iron-clads, at the different naval stations, are progressing rapidly, but none of them can be available for active service for months. Those building in this vicinity are all going ahead rapidly, but cannot be ready for launching before the expiration of some months.

### A Naval Officer on Trial for Alleged Treason.

Yesterday a naval general Court-Martial convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to try Lieut.-Commander BARRETT, of the navy, whose arrest we noticed on Friday last. Commodore MERVINE and Commodore BREESE are among the officers of the Court. The offence with which the Lieutenant-Commander is charged is alleged to have been committed while the sailors of the North Carolina were proceeding to the Union meeting at Union-square. It is said Lieut. BARRETT ordered the men to groan for the Abolitionists. On the other hand, his friends claim that he is a genuine Union man; that he has always proved his loyalty, and that no proof of disaffection toward the nation can be substantiated. The proceedings of the Court will be conducted in private.

### Carelessness of the Central Park Police.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It seems to me that *laws* in *this* country are never, or rarely, intended to be executed. The law prohibits driving in the Central Park at a faster rate than seven miles an hour, yet yesterday afternoon I saw plenty of rowdies driving their ugly beasts at a rate of fifteen miles the hour. There were no police at hand to arrest them, as there should have been. If the Central Park is to become a drive for fast rowdies with their Bowery brutes, I am inclined to think very soon no *gentleman* or *lady* will be disposed to drive there in the afternoons. We are "great" at *making laws*, but *very small* at *executing* them. L.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HOMICIDE IN THE TENTH WARD.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred between a man named JACOB WEILER and his wife, at No. 154 Essex-street. Officer LEWIS, of the Tenth Precinct, was in the vicinity at the time, and hearing a report of a pistol at the house above indicated, he immediately went there, and, upon entering a room on the third floor, he found the deceased, Mrs. JOSEPHINE WEILER, lying upon the floor of the room, and bleeding profusely from the effects of a wound in the left breast. She expired in a few minutes afterward. The body was examined yesterday afternoon by Dr. ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, who gave it as his opinion, upon the inquest held by Coroner NAUMANN, that death ensued from a pistol-shot wound, in or near the heart. A sister of the deceased testified that she saw the prisoner and his wife nearly all day on Tuesday, and that in the evening, about 9 o'clock, she was present when the prisoner and deceased had a quarrel, during which the prisoner said to the deceased that if the latter said another word to him he would shoot her. Coroner NAUMANN began an inquest at the Tenth Precinct Station-house yesterday, but after the examination of two witnesses the case was adjourned until to-day.

DONATIONS FOR THE SICK SOLDIERS.—The ladies of the Park Barracks Association gratefully acknowledge $25 from Mr. HENRY WESTON; also $167 from Rev. S. F. FARMER, of the Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church—proceeds of his lecture. The ladies also acknowledge the following articles from the ladies and gentlemen of Mr. MCLEOD'S bindery: 5 night-shirts, 5 collars, 4 flannel bands, 12 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece red flannel, 3 pieces bleached muslin.

## NEW-JERSEY.

THE MOVEMENT IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.—At a meeting held in Union Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, it was unanimously resolved that a bounty of $125 be given to every man who shall volunteer to serve in the army in accordance with the last call of the Governor. A muster roll was furnished and several hardy men at once enlisted. This township is fully alive to the duties which devolve upon it, and every man emulates the spirit of his sires, knowing that patriotism is "the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen."

## LAW REPORTS.

### Production of Books Used on Trial—Contempt of Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Edward Cunningham* vs. *Philo B. Buckingham, impleaded, &c.*—This was a motion to compel the defendant, Buckingham, to produce certain books which were used on the trial in June last, and for the appointment of a receiver for certain notes alleged to have been taken by Buckingham while there was a stay of proceedings. An attachment had been issued in the cause and served on one Cromwell, who is said to have owed Buckingham. After the verdict of the jury, and while there was a stay of proceedings, it is alleged that Buckingham obtained from Cromwell his negotiable notes. The books referred to used on the trial, were produced by defendants, who now refuse to furnish them on making a case for a new trial on the ground of surprise.

The plaintiff alleges that there was an alteration in the books, which, on inspection, would appear. Defendant, Buckingham, in answer to the motion, says that since the trial he has ceased to have possession of the books and that he is not bound to produce them, and that he has negotiated the notes since receiving them. Counsel for plaintiff then insisted that defendant should be committed for contempt of Court. After the argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Gilbert Dean, for plaintiff; Andrews & Munson for defendant.

### Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Moncrief.

*Charles Bacheler* vs. *Henry V. Bush et al.*—A motion to open defend

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

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*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for*


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LOTTERY TICKET—M. DECHALUMEAU—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—EILY O'CONNOR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from our armies in Virginia is brief, but of an encouraging character. Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction on Sunday and Monday, and it was believed that this side of the Rappahannock was entirely clear of the rebels—relative to whose movements, however, there appears to be no very definite knowledge, though it was recently reported that they were falling back toward Culpepper. On Saturday last they made a formidable demonstration against Rappahannock Station, and forced its abandonment by our force there. Before falling back, our troops burned the bridge across the Rappahannock, and blew up the abutments. Our stores and ammunition were also removed, and the houses at the Station were burnt—all of which was accomplished without any casualties on our part. The Washington *Star* of Tuesday evening is of opinion that the great bulk of the rebel force has fallen back again to Gordonsville.

Dispatches received in Washington indicate that a general war with all the Indian tribes is at hand. It has, consequently, been thought advisable to send the California mails by way of New-York and the Isthmus until further notice.

We have rebel reports, by way of Memphis, that our gunboats on the Mississippi have recently made several important captures of arms. Six heavy unmounted cannon were taken from the Marques Bluff, on the Yazoo, and a steamer loaded with 600 stand, intended for HINDMAN'S forces at Little Rock, was captured near Milliken's Bend.

Dispatches to Gen. HALLECK and to Secretary WELLES confirm the report of the capture of a steamer, loaded with arms, at Milliken's Bend, and also that relative to operations on the Yazoo. The rebel steamer was named the *Fair Play*, and she was loaded with arms and ammunition. Other important results attended the expedition.

The St. Louis journals state that official intelligence of the attack on Bloomfield, Mo., on the 19th of this month, has been received at headquarters. The guerrillas numbered 600 men, and made a vigorous effort to gain possession of the town. They were repulsed by 110 men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Capt. HYDE. No particulars as to the loss on either side were received, and from that circumstance it was probably very light. Guerrillas are swarming over the whole section of country, but measures have been taken that will speedily cause them to travel toward Arkansas.

Official advices from Gen. BLUNT, at Taberville, Mo., concerning the commencement and progress of his pursuit of the united rebel bands under COFFEE, are as follows: The General states that he first came in the vicinity of the united forces of COFFEE, HUNTER, TRACY, JACKMAN and COCKERILL, numbering 4,000, at Lone Jack, about 7 o'clock P. M on the 17th. On the morning of the 16th, the rebel forces attacked Maj. FOSTER, at Lone Jack, with 600 State militia, defeating him and capturing two pieces of artillery. The loss on each side was about 50 killed and 75 to 100 wounded; among the latter was Maj FOSTER. FOSTER'S command made a gallant fight, and were only defeated by overwhelming numbers. On Gen. BLUNT'S arriving at Lone Jack, he found Gen. WARREN, with a command of 800, consisting of First Missouri and First Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, threatened with immediate attack by the whole rebel force, the rebel pickets being then in front of his camp. On hearing of his approach the guerrillas immediately commenced a retreat, under the cover of night, and, availing themselves of the shelter of heavy timber for a distance of six miles, crossed the trail of Gen. BLUNT'S troops in the rear, and made a precipitate flight South. They have never halted since commencing their retreat, except long enough to feed their horses, and crossed the Osage at Taberville on the 19th at 10 o'clock A. M. The Union advance, under Col. CLOUD, skirmished with their rear guard several times during the day, killing and wounding several, and taking a number of prisoners.

Our latest dispatches from Missouri state that the guerrillas under COFFEE and QUANTRELL have been driven into Arkansas by Gen. BLUNT, and that they have there formed a junction with RAINS, and are recruiting and organizing with a view to another raid. Gen. BLUNT will keep a close watch upon them.

A letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, dated at Helena, Aug. 18, contains the following matters of interest relative to Gen. HOVEY'S command: "This command (about 5,000) returned from Clarendon this morning—having lost two men after their arrival there, and one killed and two wounded on the second day; third day, one killed and two wounded, and also two killed by bushwhackers, returning; and two died of congestive chills. Captured a large amount of property, including twelve dozen good blankets and fifteen suits of United States clothing, at a house about twenty-five miles from Helena. Burned Dr. WASHINGTON'S residence, seven and one-half miles below Clarendon, where one of our men was killed and one wounded on Thursday last. The army brought back the contraband spy, who was the cause of the expedition, and proved himself an efficient one by misleading the forces six miles from the road to a clearing, to find a camp of rebels. The wagon train being sent forward, after shelling the woods and finding no enemy, the march was resumed. Fifteen conscripts, who came into the camp, state that the negro intended to have the train captured, and the darkey has since confessed. The conscripts have joined the First Arkansas Volunteers, United States Army. Quite a number of refugees accompanied the army to this place.

A train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was attacked and destroyed by guerrillas a few days ago. The guerrilas numbered about 400. The train was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Aug. 21, reports that on the preceding day, from 800 to 1,300 guerrillas entered the town of Raleigh, Tenn., passed through, and came within seven miles of Memphis. They set fire to all the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers, and burned all the cotton they could find.

The reported defeat of Col. METCALFE, at Richmond, Ky., and the occupation of the village by SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry, is contradicted by a special dispatch from Lexington. An attack was made on METCALFE at Big Hill, fifteen miles south of Richmond, in such force that he was compelled to fall back on the town, where, reinforcements coming up, METCALFE took the offensive, and pressed the rebels beyond Rock Castle River, several miles south of Big Hill. METCALFE'S loss is put at fifty killed, wounded and missing.

From the St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday last, we clip the following: "It is said, in circles likely to know, that Gen. CURTIS has been relieved of command of the army in Arkansas. His successor has not been indicated." We consider this report as unlikely.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Mass Meeting held in the Park yesterday afternoon was a tremendous affair. The Park was full. The enthusiasm equalled that exhibited at any other meeting of the season, and when CORCORAN, with the Sixty-ninth, appeared, it seemed as if the entire *vox populi* was doing its best to thunder out a welcome. A full report of the meeting, with the eloquent remarks and practical results thereof, will be found in another part of the paper.

Three European steamers arrived at this port yesterday—the *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool on the 16th, and the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 14th. The advices by the *Persia* are two days later. The *Great Eastern* arrived at her moorings in Flushing Bay at 12½ P. M. yesterday; she brings over 1,000 passengers, and has 3,000 tons of merchandise on freight. A denial is made of the statement that the *Tuscarora* left Kingston on account of an order from the authorities. The news relating to GARIBALDI and his movements is very vague and unsatisfactory. It is asserted that the number of men with him does not exceed three thousand. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions inactive.

Col. MASON, with nearly three hundred National troops, who surrendered to guerrillas at Clarksville, Tenn., without firing a gun, arrived in St. Louis on Monday, on parole.

The report of the Western Sanitary Commission states that the total number of patients admitted into hospital at St. Louis up to the 1st of July, was 23,198; the total number of deaths, 1,826, or 7¾ per cent. Of the 23,198 cases, 20,005 were for sickness incident to climate, and 3,198 for casualties (wounds.) Of the 20,005 cases of sickness, 1,593 died, or 7¼ per cent. Of the 3,198 cases of casualties, 228 died, or 7¼ per cent. During the past ten months, articles to the value of $150,000 have been distributed by the Commission.

The Stock Market was again highly speculative yesterday, and in the forenoon prices advanced ¼@½ ₩ cent. on Railway Shares and Government Securities, and ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Railway Bonds. In the afternoon there was less firmness, but the market finally left off steady. Gold, 115¼; bills on London, 127½ ₩ cent.; same as on Tuesday.

Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good demand, yesterday, at uniform prices. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork again declined. Hay, Dyewoods, Tallow and Tobacco were salable and firm. Whisky was brisker, and a trifle dearer. Transactions in Groceries were rather more extensive. Hemp, Hides, Metals, Dry Cod, Pickled Mackerel, Fruits, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Cotton was pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices. The principal change in Dry Goods was the advance in Drills, which were scarce and wanted for Government use. The public sale of Ribbons, &c., passed off quite satisfactorily, the attendance having been good and the bidding spirited. The Freight market was inactive. There were 426 vessels of all classes in port.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The *Herald* suggests that Gen. HALLECK should at once apply to Gen. STUART'S rebel cavalry the same rule which he has enforced against newspaper correspondents, and that they be excluded wholly from the lines of our army. They certainly get a great deal more valuable information than our Press could give them, especially if the report is true that they dashed in one morning and seized all Gen. POPE'S baggage, private papers, charts, maps, &c., including Gen. HALLECK'S dispatches, plans of the campaign, and specific instructions about newspaper correspondents. Something of the energy and vigilance so lavishly used in preventing the loyal people of the country from knowing what their army is doing, might be usefully bestowed on the rebel cavalry.

We are bound to assume that our authorities have some good reason for suppressing all authentic information concerning military operations in front of Washington. If any disaster has occurred, a knowledge of which would check enlistments—or if any success has been achieved which would encourage the belief that the war is ended—the public good may possibly require that the people should be kept in ignorance of the fact as long as possible. But even such a necessity could be only temporary, and should be met by temporary restrictions. The general rule of our military operations, as of every other department of Government, should be full *publicity*. The people have a right to know what their armies are doing, and the Government is directly interested in having them know. Justice, moreover, to the army itself—to officers and soldiers—requires that they should have the benefit of such publicity. In nine cases out of ten, the highest possible stimulus for an officer and a soldier in the field is the conviction that his conduct is observed and will be reported—that the public watches him, and stands ready to applaud or condemn, as his action may deserve. Every nation recognizes this and makes provision for it, and the exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the lines of an army engaged in actual service, is a spectacle reserved exclusively for this republican country, where the people constitute the Government, and every man of whose armies is a citizen.

There might be some excuse for such a course if it were necessary. Undoubtedly there are abuses connected with the system of newspaper correspondence from the army, just as there are with every other department of the public service. But these abuses can easily be remedied without recourse to the absurd and arbitrary measures of Gen. HALLECK. If the Government will give the matter a reasonable share of attention, there cannot be the slightest difficulty in reconciling the interests of the service with the just claims of the public in this particular. No other Government has the least trouble in placing itself in proper relations with the Press,—such relations as its peculiar character and interests may require. But this is about the only task to which our Government seems totally and hopelessly incompetent. The people must pay the penalty in not being allowed to know anything of the sufferings and achievements of the armies they send into the field.

### The New Advance Upon Richmond—Strength of the Rebels.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman who has had, as the letter itself indicates, unusual opportunities for acquiring information on the subject which he discusses:

I think I am right in the matter of the attack upon McCLELLAN in front of Richmond. I can assure you that JACKSON'S army of 35,000 men was not engaged in the first day's battles at all. The attack was made by HILL and LONGSTREET, and followed up by the army of Richmond proper, JACKSON moving in to cut off the line toward the White House. The Charles City Road was held only by HUGER, and *I well remember that great anxiety was expressed on the third day by well-informed persons as to the movement of McClellan's left upon the city by that road.*

"It is amazing how we have persisted in exaggerating the forces of the Confederate commanders, and it seems to me that we are still bent upon doing so. DAVIS in his Inaugural (which I had the pleasure of hearing under a blue cotton umbrella) announced, Feb. 22, that he had then 400 regiments in the field. The Southern regiments wilt with astounding rapidity, and it is safe to assume that the average effective force of regiments, which have been long enough in the field to be at all relied upon, never exceeds 500 men. Their whole fighting force between the Mississippi and the Potomac does not this day exceed, I feel confident, the figure assigned in recent dispatches to the armies of Virginia alone. *And as Hill was left in Richmond with some 15,000 men when Lee moved the Army upon the line of the Rapidan less than a fortnight since, I do not see how it is possible that they should have more than from 130,000 to 140,000 men in a position to give battle to our combined armies here.* My own opinion is that they have no more than from 110,000 to 115,900 in such a position. *They struck too late this time*, I feel sure, just as sure as I feel that we have struck too late more than once in the course of the last six months, and that in the case of Fort Donelson and the Western campaign we struck too soon."

This extract suggests a good many points of interest in connection with the recent history of the war. So far as the past is concerned, however, it can serve no good purpose to discuss them now: but the time will come when their bearing upon personal interests will secure them full examination. The most important part of the preceding letter is that which relates to the strength of the rebel army.

It is clear, from the incidents of the past few weeks, that the rebels soon ascertained that Richmond was in no danger of an immediate attack from Gen. McCLELLAN after his retreat to Harrison's Landing, and that they forthwith determined to strike a blow at our army in front of Washington. They knew of McCLELLAN'S intended withdrawal from the Peninsula at least ten days before it was published here, and instantly sent nearly their whole force against POPE'S command—leaving only 15,000 men in Richmond. Their evident object was to crush POPE, and be in position to engage the remainder of our army single-handed; and the success of their general movement depended wholly on their success in crushing POPE. In this attempt they received their first check at Cedar Mountain, and were utterly foiled by the steady and safe retreat of our forces behind the line of the Rappahannock, where we can mass our troops at leisure.

The rebels now stand in front of our armies there, numbering at the outside 125,000, while to meet them we have already not less than 200,000, which will very speedily be increased to 250,000 or 300,000,—and *can* be increased, if necessary, to 400,000 men. Our position is strong, and although the enemy seems to be making frequent and desperate attempts to turn our flanks or break our line, there is not one chance in ten of his achieving any important success. By destroying the bridges across the Rappahannock, we have rendered their passage of that river impossible, and have secured for ourselves all the time we need for preparation. The remainder of the Army of the Potomac will speedily take its position,—and then, without waiting to be attacked or allowing himself to be put upon the defensive, even for a day, *the country expects Gen. Halleck to put himself at the head of this magnificent and irresistible National army, and march over the rebels into Richmond.* He will have all the force the enterprise will require, and all the conditions essential to its success.

One thing ought to be distinctly understood—the country cannot tolerate any new delays,—or any repetition of old failures. This army must not sit down content with defending Washington, nor be held in check by exaggerated stories of the rebel strength, or by bad roads, inadequate supplies, or lack of transportation. Against all these contingencies the Government must make full and ample preparation. The country does not want excuses nor explanations—it *demands* success. It has waited long enough, and it has paid dearly enough for it. It is entitled to a vigorous, bold and successful movement of its armies, and it demands this at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. A military commander must always take some risks; he must always run the hazard of defeat in order to secure a possibility of success. In this case the risks are small, for the country has placed in the hands of the Government everything which can render success certain. This lavish and confiding generosity of the nation must no longer be abused.

UNNATURALIZED FOREIGNERS.—The recent decision of the State Department, declaring exempt from military service foreign residents who have simply declared their intention to become citizens, conflicts with the previous policy of the Government. KOSZTA, whom Capt. INGRAHAM removed from beneath the Austrian flag, had only declared his intentions, but was, nevertheless, regarded as an American citizen, fully entitled to the protection of the American flag. The same doctrine has been consistently held in cases where an intending subject of this Government has been impressed in foreign military service. All such have been uniformly regarded as so bound to military obligations in this country as to be necessarily exempted abroad. Mr. SEWARD'S dictum is important as determining, in a more rational and positive form, the rights of this class of our residents.

It is true the decision will place many of the class in question in an ambiguous and anomalous position. During and at the close of the Mexican war, the British Consular authorities in this country were constantly applied to for protections to enable the applicants to visit Mexico as British subjects. In all cases, such protections or passports were refused if the party had filed his declaration papers here. He was held to be no longer a subject of the Queen. Appeal was taken from this decision to the Foreign Office in London, where the Consular dictum was affirmed. The abjuration oath required as a preliminary to a declaration of intention was held to nullify the claims of the individual to the character of an Englishman. Henceforward, therefore, the former subject of Queen VICTORIA occupies the curious position of having no claim anywhere to Governmental protection or recognition. They are neither subjects nor citizens. To become the latter they must seek the earliest opportunity of completing the imperfect process of naturalizatiou in this country.

The adjudication of the State Department rids the Government of a vexatious and war-provoking question, which might at any time involve the Government in a contest with any or all the Continental States of Europe. A handful of British subjects have certainly been placed at our mercy by the peculiar policy of their former Government. But, on the Continent, the obligations of allegiance are held to be inviolable, and had the mere personal oath of abjuration been regarded in this country as discharging those obligations, international quarrels would have been inevitable.

### The Seward-Russell Correspondence.

The important correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Earl RUSSELL, which we published in full yesterday, opens up a new and interesting chapter in our diplomacy. The dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, transmitted by telegraph the day previously, gave an indication of the line of argument submitted by Mr. SEWARD; though the evasive and cynical reply of the Foreign Secretary but half revealed, while half concealing, the real import of this significant (?) State paper. Published side by side, they explain and supplement each other.

Though Mr. SEWARD does not, in his elaborate dispatch, make any proposal upon which the British Government were called on to come to a conclusion, he had, none the less, a very real, intelligible and practical end in view. The time had come, in his estimation, when foreign Powers might wisely take an impartial review of the whole progress of the civil strife that had raged for upward of a year, with intent to make such revision of their opinions, sentiments, and, though indirectly, their attitude, toward the United States and those arrayed in rebellion against it as might be prompted by experience of the past and fair inference of the future. With this view the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD was, we infer, prepared as *materiel pour servir* which our European Ministers should use in representations to the several Governments to which they are accredited. The rebel agents have already laid before the European Powers several lengthy *memoires*, elaborately falsifying the whole current of events: it was surely but right that one effort should be made by the National Government to set forth the true condition and prospects of the war.

Mr. SEWARD, near the commencement of his letter, very pointedly cites the language of his earliest dispatches, in which, regarding the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States as so essentially united that a jar in one country produces disturbances in all others, he predicted a state of affairs now unhappily realized in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Why has the war been prolonged to effect these disastrous results? The American Government, at the beginning, assumed that the Union could, must and should be preserved. "On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not, in the end, be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution. *Thus European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.*" As for the present outlook of affairs, this Government and the American people "are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago," and foreign Powers are invited candidly to take such a survey of the military situation as will show the grounds of this faith that is in us. Referring then to the events in question, Mr. SEWARD gives a *résumé* of National successes, all of which were and are warranted by the facts. He then proceeds to consider the pretended invincible disloyalty of the insurgents, and proves that "loyalty reappears everywhere just as fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guaranty for reliance upon its protection." This is followed by a comparative view of the resources of the National Government and the rebels, after which Mr. SEWARD approaches the subject of Slavery. A servile war with all its horrors, is, he argues, but a question of time, if the war shall continue indefinitely; and he shows how, even as it is, the industrial system of the South bids fair to be completely broken up by the dissolution of society and the escape of the blacks. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from Slavery. The wording is more cautious, but it is not difficult to draw the inference that emancipation will be the policy of the Government, *possibly* in the settlement of its domestic difficulties, and *certainly* if any European Power shall intervene. These various arguments, however, are not brought forward to ward off intervention, the danger of which, "if it has ever existed, has passed;" but as a preface to the question, *What must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with the hope of an intervention which is never to occur?*

The character and aim of this high-toned State paper, which is removed quite from the category of wonted formal diplomacy, becomes therefore entirely intelligible. It is a call for candor—for an honest, impartial weighing of facts—for the voiding of all prejudices. Mr. SEWARD would doubtless admit that many causes conspired to imbue European statesmen with the opinion that the dissolution of the Union was irretrievable; but he thinks himself entitled to ask them to review in the light of the events of the war an opinion which, formed at so early a stage of it, may now be seen to be a prejudice. The scope and logic of the paper are independent of its special details, and to no candid mind would be invalidated by the circumstance that some of the elements in that shifting scene, the military situation, are now different from those of May last. If one looked on the sea only at ebb-tide, and never saw it when its proud invasive flood wins acres from the yielding shore, he would surely have but an imperfect notion of tidal action.

But if Mr. SEWARD expected to be met in the same frank spirit, he must now abandon the hope. The British Secretary leaves the dispatch unanswered for more than a month to find a hollow triumph in setting later incidental drawbacks and reverses over against the picture which Mr. SEWARD had drawn of past and positive successes. His cogent arguments and candid appeals are turned by a cold cynicism, and a grave question of international morality is set aside with a supercilious allusion to the "magnanimity" of the British Government in preserving its neutrality in face of "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers" in the United States! This was an unfortunate allusion for one who had just heard that "old and distinguished statesman," as the *Times* styles Mr. ROEBUCK, heap the vilest insults on Americans, whom he styled "the scum and refuse of Europe;" and this, too, in the presence of the Prime Minister of England, and at a public banquet given in his honor.

This instance, indeed, may be taken as a striking illustration of the very kind of antagonism which it was Mr. SEWARD'S aim to allay. He makes no complaint of the course of the British *Government*—he expressly says that the views expressed are not founded on any proceedings or expressions of that Government. They are an appeal against such prejudiced utterances as those of ROEBUCK, and which have been matched by the like from Earl RUSSELL himself, and indeed from almost every leading member of the Cabinet and of Parliament. As the representatives of the British Government, these men have had occasion to make repeated declarations of neutrality. They do still favor strict non-intervention; but they do so, according to their late avowals, not because they think this will lead to the restoration of the Union, but because they feel assured it will result in its dissolution! We must e'en accept this Mephistophelian humor: but we cannot do so without the sorrowful conviction that the soul of all honor and high-mindedness is eaten out of the very core of the aristocratic class of England.

### Drafting and Volunteering.

We regard with great suspicion the efforts made in various quarters to delay or prevent altogether the enforcement of the *draft*. Drafting is the most just and equitable mode of securing from the people the performance of military duty. Every man owes that duty to his country. In this respect all stand upon precisely the same footing. Volunteering throws the whole burden of military service upon those who are willing to perform it,—leaving the least patriotic portion of the public entirely free from the hardships and obligations which patriotism imposes upon all alike.

In the present rebellion the operation of this rule is peculiarly unjust. The sympathizers with secession—those who oppose the attempt of the Government to maintain its authority and put down the rebellion—escape from all the burdens which the war brings with it. They neither fight nor contribute money to aid and support those who do. They stand entirely aloof from the contest, wishing success in their hearts to the enemies of the country and not lifting a finger against them. Nothing can be more unfair or unjust than this exemption. All classes of our people should be forced to share alike in the burdens and hardships of the war.

We understand perfectly that there is a very strong prejudice in the public mind against drafting. But it is strongest among those who are unwilling to fight, or to help others fight, for the Union. It looks better abroad to see the Government sustained by willing hands; and no spectacle, certainly, can be more sublime than that of an army of a million of men composed exclusively of volunteers. But this ought not to be the paramount consideration with our Government. The first thing to be aimed at is military efficiency,—the next should be absolute and equal justice in the assignment of duties to be done and burdens to be borne. The volunteer system shifts all the hardships of the war from the shoulders of the least patriotic portion of our people and places them upon those who, being the most patriotic, are already the most burdened. The volunteer system, moreover, has been so debased by the system of extravagant bounties as to have lost most of the features by which it was originally recommended.

The system has gone so far now, however, that it cannot be arrested. Nearly the whole 600,000 men called for by the President will be raised by volunteer enlistments. *But we trust no time will be lost in perfecting the enrollment of men subject to draft, in this and in every other State.* Whether we resort to a draft now, or not, the machinery for a draft ought to be put in perfect order for instant use. There should be a complete and accurate enrollment of every man subject to military duty, so that if we should need hereafter a quarter or half a million more men, they may be had instantly—without the annoying and perilous delays to which we have been subjected hitherto. Indeed, we ought to have at least half a million men not only enrolled, but organized and held in perfect readiness for instant dispatch to any seat of war, in case they should be needed, in addition to those already summoned into the field. But whatever else may be done, there should be not the least relaxation, nor an hour's delay in the work of completing the enrollment from which a draft must be made, if made at all.

THE DRAFT-INSURANCE NUISANCE.—The Government has very properly taken in hand the speculative gentlemen who have embarked in the business of insuring against drafting. An order, transmitted through the Police yesterday, gave notice that this, as one of the methods of "discouraging enlistments," must be discontinued and the advertisements withdrawn from the newspapers. So far as the Press is concerned the order is received with entire satisfaction. There can be no question that the eager and public canvass of the means of escaping the draft, and of evading military service altogether, must act offensively and discouragingly upon those who are volunteering, under the compulsion of the coming draft, and whose insufficient means prevent them from purchasing immunity. But this is a secondary evil. Such extreme activity in the substitute market naturally prompts the half-decided to reserve their valuable persons for the better prices which are to prevail after the draft, if the present artificial excitement produce its natural effect upon the rates. Thus thousands are withheld from volunteering by considerations of an utterly sordid character.

What the country wants is men *now*—not men a month or two hence. Whoever responds to the demand of the Government does well. Whoever for pecuniary gain not only declines to go at once to the war, but to contribute by every means in his power to send others forthwith, deserves rebuke and punishment, and to this penalty the so-called draft-insurance speculators have fairly exposed themselves. Let the Police see that the business is stopped; not merely driven into secrecy and retirement.

SHERIFF LYNCH—We are informed from a most loyal and reliable source that Sheriff LYNCH has not made any appointments as general deputies since the order for draft commenced, nor even at a time when a draft was talked about. That his deputies are all loyal men. And that his special deputations can in no wise be construed as exempting the temporary holders. Under these assurances we take pleasure in correcting our previous information.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Stamp Currency Coming into General Circulation.

### THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

The rumor that Gen. McDOWELL has been shot by Gen. SIGEL, or anybody else, is simply absurd, and hardly worth denial.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

Postage stamp bills are beginning to get into general circulation here, and considerable supplies have already been sent to different parts of the country. The supply as yet, however, is very far from equal to the demand, and there is a great pressure of the Department in consequence. Secretary CHASE received one letter to-day, urgently representing the want of small change in certain rural districts, and proposing to take two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of the small bills, and pay the Secretary a half per cent. premium on it, if he would only promise to give him the monopoly, and not send any more to other parties in that locality. Similar brilliant propositions come from other quarters.

THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

Gun contractors corroborate the recent statements about the willingness of the War Department now to renew contracts which it broke off months ago. Plenty of contractors are ready to manufacture the Springfield musket in large quantities at once, but they insist on much larger prices than those manufactured at Springfield Arsenal cost. The net cost of this arm is about $13 50. The Government thinks $16 is enough to pay contractors—but they ask more.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS.

The intimations given some days ago of danger of the Peace Democracy carrying the elections in many strong Republican localities [illegible] Republicans having volunteered so freely, [illegible] daily confirmations from all quarters. One Congressional District in the West has been mentioned by prominent politicians here to-day, where the Republican majority is usually two to three thousand, in which [illegible] are now expressed of the election of a Peace Democrat. The sooner a draft is applied, the sooner danger of this kind will be prevented from increasing.

CLERKS DRILLING.

The organizations of the Treasury clerks for the defence of Washington have began drilling within a day or two. One of the Patent office organizations also began this evening. Secretary STANTON has promised to supply them with arms. Such organizations appear more rational and necessary now than they did some weeks ago.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made, under the direct and excise law:

WISCONSIN.—First District—Thomas J. Emerson, of Racine, Collector; Charles A. Bronson, of Milwaukee, Assessor. Second District—Edward R. Wadsworth, of Beloit, Collector; David Atwood, of Madison, Assessor. Third District—J. H. Warren, of Albany, Collector; Bernard H. Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien, Assessor. Fourth District—James H. Babcock, of Beaverdam, Collector; Erven Hatch, of Oakfield Center, Assessor. Fifth District—Hosea Merriam, of Berlin, Collector; George Geary, of Oshkosh, Assessor. Sixth District—William S. Price, of Black River Falls, Collector; James B. Gray, of Hudson, Assessor.

NEBRASKA.—JAMES SWEET, of Nebraska City, Collector; JOSEPH H. RUEBANK, of Falls City, Assessor.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS REGARDING STAMPS.

The following additional regulations have been

made in regard to [illegible] preparatory article" under the direct and concise TAX LAW:

"Second—Printing in more than one color is forbidden; the additional expense must be borne by the proprietor."

The black stamp must bear the words, or a proper abbreviation of the words, "United States Internal Revenue," and the name of the article; also, in words and figures, the denomination of the stamp.

SMALL NOTES IN THE DISTRICT.

The law of Congress passed several years ago forbidding the circulation in the District of Columbia of Bank, or Corporation Notes, below the denomination of five dollars, will be strictly enforced after the 20th of September, and offenders prosecuted according to the statute. The Government issues will supply the deficiency, and consequently exclude foreign notes of questionable or counterfeit character, as well as specious ones of small denominations.

[illegible] ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

Two gentlemen who had been sent from Philadelphia to procure Gen. BOERLEN's remains, to-day were [illegible] by rebels, and narrowly escaped by abandoning their buggy and concealing themselves for some hours in the woods. They were compelled to lie within sight of the rebel sentries. They have just arrived here this evening again.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TAX APPOINTMENTS.

If the *Tribune* desires to persist in its mendacity with regard to the New-York and Brooklyn tax appointments, there can be no reasonable objection, except on the part of its own readers. The President has signed the commissions, and the official announcements will very speedily confirm the TIMES' list throughout.

## THE ARMY AT YORKTOWN.

### Arrival of Troops from Harrison's Landing —The Place to be Defended—Hospitalities of Gen. Van Alen, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

YORKTOWN, Va., Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

Old York has again been wakened from the calm repose of the last three months, by the echoes of the martial tread of thousands, and again all has been hurry and bustle. For a week or more, vague rumors floated around that we were to be again visited by the forces of McCLELLAN; but it was quite uncertain when and by what route they would reach here, until on Saturday last a telegram announced the advance at Williamsburgh. Sunday morning, bright and early, Gen. SYKES, at the head of his division of regulars, marched into town, the advance of the army. The General stopped but a moment, to pay his compliments to Gen. VAN ALEN, when he was again in the saddle, and off for Old Point. Hardly had he left ere Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery, and Col. ALEXANDER, of the Engineers, rode into town, to examine the defences of the place, and complete arrangements for giving it additional strength. These officers remained several days, making the headquarters of the Military Governor their home. Gen. MORELL's Division followed that of Gen. SYKES, and before night the whole of PORTER's corps were here. The division of Gen. MORELL encamped just outside the fortifications of the place, and moved on in the morning to the fort. It appeared that Providence especially favored the army, as the weather was all that could be desired—it being unusually cool, no rain, and the roads were in prime order; had it been otherwise, the soldiers would have suffered terribly from their long and rapid marches; as it was, all the troops appeared fresh and vigorous, though somewhat soiled by the dust which hovered over the road in clouds. Indeed, it was quite remarkable that all should have borne up so well, considering all that they have gone through in this most arduous campaign. After PORTER came FRANKLIN, HEINTZELMAN, KEYES and SUMNER; the former encamped over night on the plains of Yorktown, and then pressed forward to Newport's News. Gen. HEINTZELMAN embarked his command at this point, and, thanks to the indomitable activity and energy of Quartermaster INGALLS, who seemed omnipresent, in spite of the limited amount of water transportation, his whole force of infantry embarked within twenty-four hours. Gen. SUMNER's command, the rear guard, have passed on to Fortress Monroe, while KEYES' corps is left here to protect Yorktown, Gloucester and Williamsburgh.

During the transit of the army, Gen. VAN ALEN, with his wonted hospitality, kept open house, and all were welcome. Most of the distinguished General officers of the army were entertained at his headquarters, and at all hours of the day and night, constellations of Major and Brigadier Generals could be found within the walls of the venerable mansion, and enjoying the delights of the fine breeze which constantly blows from the fair waters of the Chesapeake; and again, when night came, the luxury of a good bed, which made them feel that they were once again drawing near to the haunts of civilization. It has been the remark of one and all, the marked improvements in Yorktown since the army passed through it in MAY. All thanks to the diligent rule of Gen. VAN ALEN, to whom all praise is awarded. The hurry and excitement attendant upon the large influx of troops are gradually subsiding, and order and quiet are fast replacing confusion and hubbub. Several thousand laborers will be put to work immediately felling the woods and destroying the earthworks erected by McCLELLAN; and it will no doubt be gratifying to many of your readers to know that Yorktown is to be defended to the last; and it is believed that it is vastly stronger than ever before, and that a few determined men can hold it against many. The people of Williamsburgh had a grand jollification—bonfires, cheerings, meetings, &c.—after the last of our troops passed through. What will be their chagrin when they find to-day a body of our troops returning to hold them still in durance vile. A dose of BUTLER would do them good, and they should have it meted out to them.

A. D. C.

## FROM ILLINOIS.

### Closing Up of Volunteering in the West—Reception of Gen. Turchin—Western Rebels —The Prisoners at Camp Douglas—The City War Loan—Trade.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The past has been quite an interesting and exciting week with us in the West. The closing up of the volunteering has caused greater activity in military matters than has been witnessed since the beginning of the war. The Governor reports that according to advices received at the Adjutant-General's office, 50,000 volunteers have been enrolled; but I shall not be surprised that when all the rolls come in, the number will fall at least ten thousand short of this. Even forty thousand would be a large number to come voluntarily forward at the country's call, from a State which has already so many thousands of her sons in the field. I hope the Governor's figure will prove correct, but have my doubts.

There were about six thousand new levies in camp here. The First Regiment of the Board of Trade Brigade left for Cairo on Saturday. There are continual arrivals from the country, so that we shall soon have a formidable army here.

The reception of Gen. TURCHIN in this city was significant as expressing the public sentiment here upon the conduct of the war. Here is an officer under disgrace, so far as military censure could inflict it, received with an ovation which any successful hero might envy. The spirit of the affair may be gathered from the following passage in the address of welcome: "We welcome you as an officer who understands his duty—who comprehends the malignant character of the rebellion, and who is both ready and willing to use all means at his command to put it down." Different would be the reception of Gen. BUELL, in the present state of public feeling. Expressive silence would be the least he could expect. If he escaped "groans and hisses," he might consider himself fortunate.

Disloyalty has become more bold and outspoken in this State since the reverses of the Peninsula campaign than ever before. In the middle and southern portions of the State, as is well known, we have a large population from the Slave States. It is not so strange that sympathy should exist between many of these and their kindred who are in arms against the Union. Their open expression of this sympathy and their treasonable acts have recently called the attention of the National officers to their doings. A large number of arrests of the leading offenders has been made, and henceforth there will be vigilance and vigor [illegible]. The idea [illegible] of the newspaper press, [illegible] in some counties to call upon the Governor for outside protection from internal traitors, is ridiculous. There is not a county in the State where the loyal people are not as ten to one of the rebel sympathizers. It is superfluous to say that those arrested are "Democrats." Oh, that the time should ever come when the good old name of Democracy, which a JEFFERSON and a JACKSON honored, should everywhere become the synonym of treason! Not that all our Democrats are traitors. The Douglas men are, with but few exceptions, foremost among those who go for putting down the rebellion.

For some reason or other, the southern movement of the prisoners from Camp Douglas has been stopped. Only one party of 150 has been sent off. They are such a great nuisance, in a sanitary point of view, that our citizens are anxious to get rid of them. There is a good deal of sickness among them, and the daily bill of mortality is quite large.

Cook County has raised about 4,000 volunteers under the new call, which is nearly her quota under both.

The Indian outbreak in Minnesota has created much excitement here and in all the West. I saw a gentleman last evening, just from St. Paul. He says that the report of the number of whites slaughtered was undoubtedly exaggerated by at least one-half. But even thus, it presents a bloody record. He reports that men were gathering promptly from every point, and that before this there are 1,500 armed men under Gov. SIBLEY, at the scene of the outrage. A terrible retribution awaits the treacherous savages. They will scarcely escape short of extermination. The people are wrought up to such a pitch, that they will stop at nothing less. All confidence was felt at St. Paul that the worst was over.

This city has just negotiated a "War loan" of $300,000, above par—which shows that the credit of Chicago has not been injuriously affected by the war or any other cause. The entire funded debt of the city is now $954,000, six and seven per cents.

Sword presentations and flag presentations are the order of the day. The ladies are still busily at work preparing articles of comfort and convenience for the sick and wounded, and for the men in the field. The labors of fair hands, and the liberality of our citizens, do not in the least relax in this b[illegible]alf.

General business continues satisfactory. The grain trade has fallen off somewhat, and, consequently, freights are lower. Many vessels have left the grain trade and gone after lumber, as a better paying business just now. The receipts of grain, however, are about 300,000 bushels per day. For the week ending Saturday night, Flour, 25,386 bbls; Wheat, 351,468 bushels; Corn, 761,128 bushels; Oats, 31,200 bushels. Money is plenty—that is, currency. Small change has again made its appearance in considerable quantities, and matters generally are moving along easily. There is great activity furnishing the volunteers, which gives employment to thousands.

## Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point this morning, *en route* to Liverpool. The latest news dispatches, as also numerous commercial dispatches from STOKER's Agency, were placed on board.

## Secretary Seward en route to His Home.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Secretary SEWARD left Washington to-day, for several weeks sojourn at his home in Auburn, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 571, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The President's Letter to HORACE GREELEY—Mr. SEWARD and Foreigners Subject to the Draft.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movements of Gen. POPE. The Retreat from the Rappahannock—Continual Skirmishing—The Rebel Foray to Warrenton.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

CORCORAN AT HOME—The full Description of the Irish Patriot's Reception in Philadelphia and New-York.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—Jeff. Davis' Message—Meeting of the Rebel Congress.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of interest and value.

## Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Wood, Miss Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dayton, Miss Lee, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Hutton and servant, Mrs. McEavers, Mrs. Whitlock, two children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter, Thos. Carter, Miss Annie Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Reade, four children and two nurses; E. Davidson, Jas. Creighton, Mr. Hanson, Edw. Harvey and son, W. Albert, Mr. Mathewson, Hon. Col. Annesley, Mr. Torre, S. T. Carter, Robt Carter, Jr., Miss J. Cochran, Miss W. Cochran, Mrs. Dougall, J. Hess, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Winans, three children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. L. Moss and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan and child, Mr. Nathan, Jr., and brother, Masters W. and J. Nathan, W. H. Knight, S. W. Collins, Miss Speer, J. McKinney, G. M. Miller, J. P. Howard, Misses J. and E. Nathan, Miss R. Wendell, Miss A. Wendell, Miss E. Wendell, Miss J. Wendell, Miss G. Wendell, Mr. J. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Miss H. Wendell, Miss M. Wendell, T. G. Cauldwell, child and nurse, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Downing, three children and nurse, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bruhl, Mr. Birch, Mr. Dugdale, J. Andrews, J. Mutter, B. A. A. Mumford, R. C. Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loeb, Marquis of Hartington and servant, Col. Leslie and servant, E. Houghwout and son, D. S. Jackson, A. E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss James and sister, Mrs. McMaster, child and nurse, A. R. McMaster, S. Holmes, J. D. Davis, Chas. Heusner, F. S. Edmonds, Henry Clark, A. C. Kingsland, D. O'Sullivan, B. Tomes, Mr. Stokes, H. L. Newhall, G. M. Newhall, Isaac Solomon, J. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wiskinkoff, Mr. Steinberg, A. Henschel, J. Mitchell, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Luckmeyer, Mr. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Weaver, Mr. Payen, J. W. Eccles, Mr. Humphrey and Brother, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Schillito and Brother, John Calder, J. R. Read, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bull, Count De Ring, friend and servant; Mr. and Mrs. De Rham, four children and two nurses; Mr. Schlottner, Mr. and Mrs. Figueira and two children; Thos. B. Conolly, Mr. Maillard, J. Rosenfeld, P. V. Mondon, E. C. Taylor, F. F. Dorr, Rev. T. Kennedy and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Foote, two children and servant; James Knott, Mr. Swayne, Miss Russell, J. H. Pool, Mr. Paturel, Mrs. Olsen, Mrs. J. Wright, H. W. Brethour, Mr. and Mrs. John Foote, R. Berrie. Total, 193.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Miss Scribner, Mrs. T. Worthy and two children, Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Tuthill and child, Mr. and Mrs. Deats, Chas. Damfortt, Cobb, Mr. Wright, Mr. Belch, Mr. Woodward, Miss Woodward, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Green and infant, Miss Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Doughty, Mrs. Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. Gill, Mrs. Gill, G. A. Chase, C. A. Chase, Mr. Holyoak, Maj. Watts, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Ers. Stokel, Mr. De Verdts, Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, R. H. Gibson, Y. Manning, John Buckley, Mr. Underhill, B. B. Underhill, Mr. Corse, Mr. and Mrs. Raab and infant, Rev. P. Tower, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Judge Carson, B. Saunders, E. Joyce, Mr. McNab, E. Therlah, S. B. Scherwood, W. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Royston, A. McIntyre, Mr. Martin, J. W. Gibbons, R. D. Buchanan, Mr. Carlom, Miss Ida Smith, and 272 in the teerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets.... 6 40 | Moon sets.... 8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 44 | Gov. Island. 10 13 | Hell Gate.... 11 33

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

## Cleared.

Ships Sheridan, Russell, Vera Cruz, Howland & Frothingham; Childe Harold, Hicks, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall.

Barks Francisca, (Pruss.,) More, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Condor, (Pruss.,) Bahlrus, Cork, J. C. McArthur; Linda, (Br.,) Hewitt, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; Theoda, Sewell, Melbourne, N. S. W., Fisher, Ricard & Co., Anna Augusta, (Br.,) Fletcher, Belfast.

Brigs Charles Heath, Loud, Portsmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Port of Spain, H. J. & G. A. De Wolf; Bosphorus, (Br.,) Rowe, Penrath Roads, G. F. Bulley; San Juan, (Mex.,) Barntiago, Tobasco, F. Alexander & Co.

Schooners James Lawrence, Rogers, Bridgeport, ——; Alpine, Bray, Boston, master; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Crosby, Pictou, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Racket; Flash, Taft, Jacmel, B. J. Wenburg; J. J. Finlayson, Stuart, Nassau, N. P.; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Empire, (Br.,) Simmons, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Sloop Samsondale, Mackey, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

## Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool Aug. 16, at noon, via Queenstown 17th, at 4:31, with mdse. and 193 passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 16, 2 P. M., passed Am. ships Amanda and Trimountain, bound into Liverpool; 9:30 P. M., [illegible] Queenstown 17th, at 4:31, with mdse. and 193 passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 16, 2 P. M., passed Am. ships Amanda and Trimountain, bound into Liverpool; 9:30 P. M., steamship Glasgow, Eastern, passed Queenstown; 18th, 6 A. M., lat. 51, lon. 12, passed ship Jesse Webb, E.; 8 A. M., lat. 51, 20, lon. 13 47, passed a steamship bound E., supposed to be the Edinburgh; 2 P. M., lat. 50 17, lon. 40 16, passed bark Miranda, bound to Cronstadt; 23th, 2 P. M., lat. 43 29, lon. 62 15, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 4:30 P. M., lat. 43 30, passed a brig, with foremast gone, stry. to the northward; 7 P. M., lat. 43 19, lon. 62 43, passed a ship bound E., supposed to be the Erkdale; 8:30 P. M., lat. 43 16, lon. 63 4, passed a steamer, bound E., supposed to be the Bavaria.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Aug. 13, via Queenstown 14th, at 4:25 P. M., with mdse. and 344 passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 14, 5 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Washington, hence, bound up Channel; 22d, lat. 47 19, lon. 50 56, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence; 25th, lat. 43 14, lon. 64 11, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence.

Steamship Great Eastern, Paton, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown 17th, via Long Island Sound, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Anchored in Flushing Bay at 12:30 P. M.

Haytien steam corvette Twenty-second of December, Commander Dosquemy, Port-au-Prince 14 ds. Came to this port for repairs. She mounts 2 guns, and has a crew of 85 men; is built of iron.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Been 11 ds. W. of Sable Island with light westerly winds and calms. Aug. 24, at 8 A. M., off Nantucket South Shoal, saw steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Emily Farnum, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Simes, London and the Downs 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London and Isle of Wight July 22, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Levanter, Brown, Canton, via Macoa April 5, with teas to Cary & Co.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Hong Kong April 19, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Flash, Jackson, Vera Cruz July 31, with cotton, cochineal, &c., to Hargous Bros.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cook, Belfast, Ireland, 27 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados Aug. 13, with sugar and molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., (of Boston,) Doane, Cumberland Harbor Aug. 1, with sugar to C. Nickerson.

Brig Onward, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Higgins, Gonaives Aug. 13, with logwood and cotton to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br., of Granville, N. S.,) Porter, Long Island, Bahamas Aug. 12, with salt to B F. Small. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Meteor, (of Boston,) Carman, Cumberland Harbor Aug. 9, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig J. M. Houston, (of Milton, Del.,) St. Jago, Cuba, Aug. 6, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Eliza Jane McAdam, (Br., of St. Andrew's,) Staples, Cumberland Harbor Aug. 3, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Anaconda, (Norw.,) Christianson, Alicant July 11, passed Gibraltar July 20, with wine to order.

Brig E. F. Swett, (of Bath, Me.,) Chadbourn, Nuevitas Aug. 14, with sugar, molasses and cedar to Neff & Merrill.

Brig Tommasino, (Ital.,) Cusaeole, Castle la Mar 60 ds., with fruit, &c to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Trade Wind, (of Bluehill,) Chase, East Harbor, T. I., 21 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) King, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Veranda, (Norw.,) Lorensen, Bridgeport 16 hours, in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Schr. Orlente, (prize, of Campeachy,) G. H. Jenkins, commanding, New-Orleans 23 ds., with salt, hats, &c. Was taken June 2, at New-Orleans, on account of not having any papers.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (Br., of Nassau,) Keller, Cat Island Aug. 17, with pineapples to Jos. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Martha S. K. Thorne, (Br., of Annapolis,) Greenwood, Crab Island, P. R., Aug. 8, with molasses to B. F. Small.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth,) Loud, Vera Cruz July 22, via Cape May 2 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. John, (Br., of New-London, C. B.,) Morris, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Eliza Jane F., Edwards, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to J. R. Bacon.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Wilson, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. John Rose, Hulse, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Carleton, (Br., of Nassau,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 16, with sugar to J. C. Rahming.

Schr. Shark, Doane, New Orleans 26 ds., with sugar to James McBride.

Schr. Abbie Forrest, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Port Maria Aug. 1, via Inagua Aug. 16, with cotton and logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wave, Baldwin, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Granite State, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Col. Simon, Nye, Bangor 3 ds., with lumber for Baltimore.

Schr. Kate, McDougall, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to H. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Venus, (Br.,) Crane, Parsboro, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Maggie Bell, (of Camden, Me.,) Gilkey, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Hannah Warwick, Thorburn, Virginia 5 ds., with grain.

Schr. Winsen, Mott, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Transport, Tilton, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Downs, Gorman, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. B. & L. Parker, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Wyatt, Berrin 4 ds., with corn.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Lee, Virginia 14 ds., with wood.

Schr. Globe, Van Buren, Georgetown 9 ds., with coal.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Nickerson, Boston 6 ds., paper.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Loper, Providence 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Martin, Brown, Edgartown 9 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Margaret, Pendleton, Boston 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. T. Hubbard, Williams, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulze, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Highlander, Rogers, Portland, Me., 7 ds., plaster.

Schr. Lebanon, Brewer, Providence.

Schr. President, White, Providence.

Schr. Mary Rowland, Tealler, New-Bedford, oil.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

## Below.

Ship Seth Sprague, Tyson, Antwerp July 3, and Flushing 17th.

Ship Endymion, Williams, Liverpool July 17, to Howland & Frothingham. Also one brig.

## Sailed.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) for Liverpool at 10 A. M. U. S. steam transports S. Green, for Washington, D. C.; Jersey Blue, for Newbern, N. C.

## Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Brig Avosetta, of Halifax, N. S., Tuzo, hence for Laguayra, returned to port having on the 18th inst., experienced a severe hurricane from N. E. During the gale Duncan Miller, a seaman, was washed overboard, and lost.

The Br. bark Colloony, hence Aug. 12, for Sligo, with a cargo of 16,500 bushels grain, was abandoned on 21st inst. The crew were taken off and brought to this port by the Norw. brig Anaconda.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26.—The bark Amelia, with a cargo of grain, from New-York for Queenstown, has put in here with loss of topmasts, and fore and mainmasts sprung.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—The brig Ella Maria, from Cuba, with a cargo of sugar, for Falmouth, Eng., has arrived here, with cargo damaged. She must discharge.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

## Spoken, &c.

Celestial Empire—ship, Pearce, hence July 12, for Liverpool, Aug. 2, lat. 49 50, lon. 23.

Liverpool—schr., hence for Harbor Island, Aug. 19, lat. 27 35, lon. 75 59.

N. Berry—brig, hence for Matamoras, 31 ds. out, Aug. 8, lat. 25, lon. 83.

Springbok—schr., from Port-au-Prince for Boston, Aug. 26, off Egg Harbor.

## Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago, Cuba, Aug. 6, schr. Byron, from Boston, just arr.; F. Durfee, for Baltimore in 4 ds.

At Cumberland Harbor, Aug. 9, bark Holland, White, for New-York, ldg.

[LATEST PER PERSIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.

*Arrived from New-York*—Diadem, Chevalier and Berbouse, in the Straits of Sunda; Sprite, at Hong Kong; Rapid, at Melbourne; Alida Mason and Gertrude, at Sydney.

*Arrived from Boston*—Bengal, in the Straits of Sunda.

*Arrived from San Francisco*—Magnet and Eagle Wing, at Hong Kong.

**A Superb Piano.**—Those in want of a piano, possessing, in all respects, every new improvement of any worth, and every requisite of tone, touch and durability, together with superb finish, will buy a STODART PIANO. They have never been surpassed by any piano heretofore manufactured, and the firm, being one of the oldest, also claim to be the best manufacturers in this country. The prices will be found entirely satisfactory to purchasers, and an elegant assortment (just received from the manufactory,) to select from, consisting of grand, square and cottage, at their warerooms, No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Grover & Baker's**
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

## DIED

ADRIANCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC ADRIANCE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 East 25th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ALLYN.—At his residence, in New-London, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 23, Capt. FRANCIS ALLYN, in the 72d year of his age.

BENTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, NORMAN SEYMOUR, only son of Norman S. and Emilie M. Bentley, aged 3 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., between Atlantic and Fulton avs.

BURTSELL.—At Key West, Fla., on Friday, Aug. 8, of yellow fever, GEORGE W. BURTSELL, in the 38th year of his age, a member of the Ninetieth Regiment, one of the conductors of the *Era*, a paper published on that Island.

BETTS.—In Edgartown, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 25, EMILY, the wife of William M. Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Sanford. In the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 10½ A. M. The friends of the family, and of the late E. J. Sanford, and of his brother, John C. Sanford, are invited to attend.

BAKER.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of consumption, J. BLOOD BAKER, resident of New-York City.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel Dally, at Woodbridge, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, at the residence of his father, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, CORNELIUS C. CALLAGHAN, of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 34th-st., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CORNELL.—At Deal, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, ANY ALICE, eldest daughter of the late George J. and of Caroline C. Cornell, aged 15 years.

The funeral will be at No. 56 West 17th-st., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

DENNISTOUN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, ELISABETH DENNISTOUN, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dennistoun.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William and Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 20th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

FREDERICK.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JOHN H., second son of the late John Frederick, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 286 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HATWARD.—JABEZ HATWARD, aged 45 years and 25 days, who came to his death suddenly by falling through a hatchway.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC HOUSMAN, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 191 West 20th-st. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground, Staten Island.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26, at 6 o'clock, of disease of the heart, GEORGE W. LORD, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia in the 10 A. M. train, for interment at Laurel Hill.

OAKEY.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, SARAH S., wife of John Oakey, and eldest daughter of the late Charles N. Spofford, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Flatbush. The cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

PRATT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 27, of cholera infantum, MARGARET FISHER, only daughter of Albert C. and Pennie B. Pratt, aged 10 months.

Funeral from No. 17 Lafayette-place, at 4 o'clock this day. (Thursday,) the 28th inst.

☞ Cincinnati *Gazette* please copy.

REDFIELD.—At Old Point Comfort, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JUSTUS S. REDFIELD, eldest son of J. S. Redfield, Esq., U. S. Consul Otranto, Italy, aged 20 years and 24 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

ROZYNKOWSKI.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, CLARA PAULINE ROZYNKOWSKI, youngest daughter of Mrs. Clara P. Rozynkowski, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her mother, Harrison-st., second house from Main-st., near the Brick Church Station, Orange.

SANDS.—In Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 25, AUGUSTUS H. SANDS, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, John H. Sands, and of his brothers-in-law, Henry J. F., George, William E., and John P. Haws, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Mrs. EUPHEMIA D., widow of James Smith, aged 67 years and 11 months.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 229 9th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SLOAT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, of a sudden illness, MARTHA NIBLO SLOAT, wife of John G. Sloat, and daughter of John Niblo, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SLOAN.—At sea, on Thursday, June 19, on his way homeward, near Hong Kong, WILLIAM S. SLOAN, brother of Samuel Sloan, of this City, and late of the house of Russell & Co., China.

TOBEY.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 22, SAMUEL LEONARD, Jr. infant son of Rhodolphus H. and Emeline M. Tobey, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days.

WALSH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, CATHERINE, daughter of William and Mary Walsh, aged 17 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the parents, and also the members of the Common Council, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 Leonard-st., on Friday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—At Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, DAVID J. WRIGHT, Hospital Steward of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 20th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, No. 130 West 10th-st., at 2 P. M. this afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 405.—Aug. 27, 1862.
28, 52, 41, 75, 54, 64, 25, 76, 71, 70, 56, 55, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—Aug. 27, 1862.
59, 60, 6, 28, 31, 26, 10, 14, 61, 21, 3, 17, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 353.—Aug. 27, 1862.
20, 18, 28, 26, 17, 31, 7, 67, 77, 30, 52, 47, 72.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 314.—Aug. 27, 1862.
18, 21

## GENERAL MARKETS.

**New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862—6 P. M.**

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 13,246 bbls. Flour, 494 bbls. and 324 bags Corn Meal, 89,886 bushels Wheat, 89,639 bushels Corn, 6,800 bushels Rye, 6,191 bushels Oats, 5,330 pkgs. Provisions, and 831 bbls. Whisky

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls., at $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms; and 400 bags Rio, skimmings, at 21c per ₱.

COTTON—Is in fair request at 47½c.@48c. for Middlings ₱ ₱. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are inactive at former rates. Smoked Herring are salable and firm; chiefly at 30c. for scaled and 20c. for No. 1 per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western are in fair demand, and are quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@$5 40; chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 80 @ $5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 05 @ 5 40 |
| Superfine Western | 4 75 @ 4 95 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 5 10 @ 6 20 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 5 35 @ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 55 @ 6 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 50 @ 6 75 |
| Interior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 @ 6 75 |

Southern Flour is in request at former rates; sales 1,350 bbls., at $5 25@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has not varied; sales 1,170 bbls. extra, at $5 05@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 725 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand is limited; prices are unaltered. Large Raisins, $3 45; Bunch do., $3 35 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Sound parcels of Wheat are not abundant, and are in good request for export at full prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 124,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 53; White Western, at $1 39@$1 41; Amber Western, at $1 34@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 24—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 52; and Red do., at $1 33 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 142,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@62½c. for very choice do.; 54c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 46c.@52c. for unsound do., do.; and 67c. for choice Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel; sales, 7,000 bushels. Oats are in good request, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c.@60c.; Western, at 58c.@59½c.; and State at 60c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ ₱.

HEMP—Is dull, and prices are somewhat nominal.

HIDES—Have been inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Stock of all kinds, 377,000, against 525,000 same time last year.

INDIGO—The demand has been fair, and prices of the finer qualities have again advanced about 10c. ₱.

IRON—Continues quiet at previous quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been more sought after, for immediate and future delivery, at prices ranging from $1@$1 10 ₱ thousand, cash, and three months' credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm.

LIME—Common Rockland is scarce and in request, at 60c. ₱ bbl. Nothing new in other kinds.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 32c.@40c., chiefly within the range, and 147 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at $2 25 ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. Other articles are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly heavy, and much cheaper. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75, closing heavily at $11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable, at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ₱. Bacon is quiet, at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ ₱. Lard continues unchanged; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ ₱. Beef is in demand, at steady prices; sales 250 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ ₱. Cheese is salable and firm, at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ ₱.

SALT—Is more abundant, and is in moderate demand at steady prices.

SALTPETRE—Small lots of Crude were sold at 13½c.@13¾c., cash, ₱ ₱.

SKINS—The market is quiet, yet prices are supported.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,370 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¼c.@9c., New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@11c.; and English Island, at 8¼c., ₱ ₱.

TIN—Is in slack demand at about former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 ₱s., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 31½c.@32½c.; 210 bbls. Surr's Bourbon, (1856,) at 77c., and 50 bbls. do., (1854.) at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13½d.@13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat at 14¼d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, were a ship, 893 tons, to Lisbon, 30,000 Wheat and 60@70,000 Staves, a Portuguese schooner, 173 tons, to Oporto, 10,000 Wheat, a ship, 1,089 tons, to Vera Cruz, one, 726 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a brig, 190 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, a bark, 261 tons, and a brig, 289 tons, to Havana, on private terms; a French ship, 259 tons, to Havre, at 20,000f.; a British brig, 190 tons, from Frontera to New-York, Mahogany, $9 ₱ ton; a brig, 241 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1 62½ ₱ bbl.; one, 19 tons, same voyage, $3,600; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to Barbadoes, 90c.; a schooner, 89 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,000; a British brig, 216 tons, to Matanzas and back, $2,500; a bark, 237 tons, to Havana, $2,900; a British brig, 125 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 8¾c.; one, 1,500 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,750; a brig, 245 tons, $1,000 ₱ month.

### THE HORSE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

There remained unsold the beginning of the week at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables, 308 head. Some very good single-road horses sold at $200@$250 each. No first-class coach horses sold. First-class draught horses sold at $175@$200 each, or $450 ₱ pair. Second-class, $150@$165 each. There is more demand for them as the Fall advances. Railroad and omnibus horses are selling slow at $115@$130. Trotters are not selling; some very good ones in the stables. No shippers wanted. Government has purchased 74 head at last week's prices; there is still 500 wanting. Sales for the week amount to 92 head leaving on hand 306 head. The arrivals have been about equal to the sales the past three weeks. Government has 300 head awaiting transportation.

—Mr. J. Riblet, Captain of a rebel guerrilla band, A. C. Kennedy, one of Jenkins' Cavalry, and James Heriott, a member of the Sharon Grays, all prisoners of war confined at Wheeling, escaped on Friday night last, by lowering themselves from their cell by means of a rope.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 13 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 13 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 14 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 16 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 16 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 20 |
| City of Washington | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 20 |
| Asia | Liverpool | Boston | Aug. 23 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 27 |
| Australasian | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 30 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | Sept. 3 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | Sept. 10 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Sept. 10 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 24 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. 18 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scotia | New-York | Liverpool | Aug. 27 |
| Anglo Saxon | Quebec | Liverpool | Aug. 30 |
| Hansa | New-York | Southampton | Aug. 30 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Liverpool | Aug. 30 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | Sept. 3 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 6 |
| Teutonia | New-York | Southampton | Sept. 6 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 9 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 10 |
| City of Washing'n | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 13 |
| Asia | Boston | Liverpool | Sept. 17 |
| Bavaria | New-York | Southampton | Sept. 20 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 25 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 11 |

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can find very pleasant rooms and good board, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements, and occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. Location quiet and central. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A small family returning from the country, or two single gentlemen, can obtain handsome apartments, with board, for the Fall and Winter, in a private family, where there would be no other boarders. Every comfort that may be desired can be arranged for, and private table if required. Address A. B. C., General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A plain respectable family, where there are no other boarders, and where none others will be taken, a furnished or unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea; location not higher than 2d-st., and between 6th, 7th, or 8th avs. Address W. H. A., Box No. 2,191 Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE rooms,) without board or with a private table, can be had by a family wishing spacious, elegant accommodations up town, and willing to pay liberal for them until December. Address, with name, MACOMB, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH-AVENUE AND UNION-SQUARE.—To let, the parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, two or three single rooms to gentlemen only, without board.

BOARD WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN DESIRES board (a private family would be preferred) for himself, wife and child, as near to 5th-av. and 14th-st. as may be. Terms must be moderate. Address W. W., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let, with partial or full board.

## AUCTION SALES.

HOMESTEADS AT AUCTION.—ALL PERsons desirous of having a city and country residence combined, should go to the Merchant's Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1, at 12 M., and purchase one or more of those beautiful villa sites, situated in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the Bellevue property, at the West Elizabeth Station. The lots on Bellevue-av. contain about half an acre each; those on Huntington-av. and Bay-way about one acre each; those on Irving-st. about three acres each. This property is situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country and city; the adjoining lands are built upon and occupied, many by gentlemen doing business in the City. Communication hourly between this City and New-York by railroad and steamboat. Time from Wall-st., 45 minutes. When the Central completes their line to Jersey City, the running time will be less than 20 minutes to these premises. The taxes, city, county and State, on one of these lots, is less than fifty cents. There is no property in the neighborhood of New-York which offers so many inducements to persons doing business in the City, by reason of the facilities of getting to and from, the healthfulness of the place, fine air and prospects, an old-time-honored city, surrounded by rich, cultivated, fruit-bearing farms, and all the advantages of a city at country price. This property will be sold in lots to suit, to the highest bidders. Three-fourths of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for five years. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 183 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale. The entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, bands, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. The stock is open to inspection up to day of sale, and all information given in the store.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—To close an estate. On THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, for cash; all the rich and costly furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of everything to be found in a first-class residence, including parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture, of the best kind; also, kitchen utensils, crockery, china ware, silver ware, &c., &c. Sale positive to the highest bidder.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

## DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

## FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from depôt, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to S. SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory. N. B.—Sale positive.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

## HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTED; must be a single man, a good groom and careful driver. One with good recommendations, and willing to make himself useful in garden, &c., may apply at No. 376 Washington-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., and 1 and 2½ P. M.; wages, $12 and found.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15th-st., Brooklyn, second door from 3d-av. Take Greenwood cars.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE girl for the general housework of a small family; must be well recommended. Apply this day at No. 211 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and DeKalb avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT Protestant girl to take care of a young child; good wages to a competent person. Apply at No. 32 West 31st-st., between 10 and 1 Friday.

STONE-MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone-masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations will answer. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, (49) nine dollars per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.
M. A. FINNELL, Patentee,
No. 124 West Houston-st., New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or the housework of a small family. Has good City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman—a few weeks from England—as first-class cook; she has lived in the most respectable families in England and also in this country; she understands soups, fish, game, jellies, creams, pastries, pickles and preserves; is a good bread, biscuit and cake baker; she would be found a valuable servant to any family who may require her services. Address or call at No. 527 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter. Wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, deserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner. Can be seen for three days at No. 98 West 19th-st., first floor, back room; best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as cook, or would go as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 96 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., front basement.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, for a most deserving, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a nice cook, understands all kinds of housework, and an excellent washer and ironer, neat, economical and well recommended from her last places. Wages moderate; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a very trusty and capable girl to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework if the family is not large; is highly recommended as being truthful, steady and very efficient. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a steady, reliable, middle-aged woman, a situation; is an excellent washer and ironer and very good private-family cook; perfectly trustworthy, neat and economical, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT Dressmaker and general family sewer wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; will go as lady's maid if required. City references. Apply at No. 279 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a widow lady, thirty years of age. Has one little girl; she hopes she will not be an objection, as she has no home for herself or child. Is a competent housekeeper, very agreeable and ladylike, and would make a home very pleasant. This is a chance seldom met with. Can give the best of reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 185 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper or governess, in a private family or hotel. The advertiser now holds the place of housekeeper in a first class institution in this City. Address A. E., Station G.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has the most unexceptionable references. Call on or address Mrs. B., No. 111 Quarry-st., corner of Sheffield.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; she can do all kinds of plain family sewing; can also cut and fit dresses and make herself generally useful. Can be seen or heard of at No. 71 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid work and embroider. Call at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY—WITH A little girl nine years of age, would like to take charge of a widower's house; no objections to one or two children; salary not so much an object as a good home; no objections to the country. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants are now disengaged at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., among which are four superior Protestant cooks, with the best of testimonials, and a number of Protestant girls for various capacities, in City or country. A. M. SEE.

### MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as bookkeeper or general clerk in any kind of business; has been with his only employer in this City two years, to whom he refers for reference. Address CLARK, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, who he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, English, who thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a sober, industrious man, who can drive well and understands the care of horses and cows, and will assist in gardening and make himself generally useful. Wages at rate of $50 a year and board will be paid by Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, at Greenbush, opposite Albany, who will allow one dollar as passage money to the man he engages.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments, and can show the very best of City references from former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address G. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing, civil and obliging. City reference. Address JOHN, Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant man; can give good references as to his capacity, sobriety and honesty. Address P. B., No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., No. 294 4th-av., or Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor. Inquire for J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family. Has no objection to the country. Has four years' discharge from a most respectable family. Address R. F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man, of sober, industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best City reference. Any commands left at No. 840 Broadway, for S. T., will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH THE best City and country references, desires a situation. He understands his business thoroughly. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, who has long known him, No. 307 4th-av.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A hardware house, by a young man, who has had seven years' experience in the business in this City; salary no object the coming year; refers to former employers. Address G. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the 24 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY LAST, A SUM OF MONEY, which the owner may obtain by proving property, on application to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn. MRS S. M. VOGEL, MISS L. L. OSBORNE, Principals.
The Fall term of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. For circulars apply to the Principals, or to "the Educational and Book Agency," No. 150 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., RESumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG

## FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Second Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 shares | Market Bank | $100 | 10 shares Williamsburgh City Ins. Co. | 50 |
| 20 shares | Corn Ex. B'k. | 100 | 25 shares Relief Ins. Co. | 50 |
| 20 shares | Hope Ins. Co. | 50 | 16 shares Continental Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 20 shares | Resolute Ins. Co. | 100 | 20 shares Humboldt Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 10 shares | New World Ins. Co. | 50 | 10 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 50 shares | Northwestern Ins. Co. (of Oswego) | 50 | 50 shares Amer. Coal Co. | 25 |
| 50 shares | Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad | 50 | 48 shares Security Ins. Co. | 250 |

$2,000 8 per cent. Memphis City Bonds, $1,000 each.
8,000 8 per cent. Racine and Miss. R., 1st M., 1,000 each.
2,000 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, 1,000 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the bondholders' meeting of 2d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be limited to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Union Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, and will be kept open until the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862.

N. D. MORGAN,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, } Commissioners.
ED. H. ARTHUR,

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at the office of W. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. O. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 134 *Times* Office.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

P. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| HUGH LAING, | NOAH S. HUNT, |
| EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, | THOMAS SMULL, |
| CHAS. R. SWORDS, | J. H. RANSOM, |
| JOHN PENFOLD, | GEO. A. TOWNSEND, |
| JOHN COMPTON, | DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | U. J. SMITH, |
| JOSEPH LAWRENCE, | SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD, |
| LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, | ALVIE. E. LAING, |
| SILAS BRONSON, | ROBERT M. BRUCE, |
| A. R. ENO, | JOHN SCOTT BOYD, |
| JOHN WATSON, | A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, |
| SAMUEL WILLETS, | HENRY S. LEVERICH, |
| S. T. NICOLL, | LAWRENCE TURNURE, |
| GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., | JOHN J. WALKER. |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 6th-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 4th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT my wife, Mary Magraw, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and that I will repudiate any debt or debts contracted by her.

JAMES MAGRAW.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 2, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

## REWARDS.

$500 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION THAT will lead to the detection and conviction of the party engaged in the infamous act of extracting from one third to one half the tobacco from the end of a portion of the papers of John Cornish & Co.'s Virgin Leaf Foil, and replacing them in the bottom of the boxes in such a manner as to deceive the purchaser until he comes to retail the same; the object being apparent to injure the brand of our tobacco, which fair competition has failed to do. The above reward is therefore offered for information that will convict the party or parties engaged therein.

JOHN CORNISH & CO., Nos. 77 and 79 Avenue D.

N. B.—All retailers should know the parties from whom they purchase our tobacco, to guard against their being imposed upon in the manner described, and any persons having already been so imposed upon, are requested to notify the undersigned, as no pains or expense will be spared to punish the perpetrators. J. C. & CO.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of MASER & BANDMAN has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. A. BANDMAN is the only person authorized to collect the debts due the firm, and sign receipts therefor. He will also pay all liabilities of the late firm. MASER & BANDMAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

## MACHINERY, &c.

BOILER.—WANTED, A RETURN FLUE OR tubular boiler of 15 to 20-horse power. Address, with particulars and cost, W. BUCHANAN & CO., No. 348 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. DIMOLAT & CO.

## MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c., &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE NEW ELECTRA.—THE REMARKABLE cures of Consumption and analogous chronic diseases daily performed by the NEW-YORK ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, are enlisting the highest encomiums of the Press and the scientific. Cases hitherto pronounced incurable are often astonishingly benefited in two or three treatments of a few minutes each. In Incipient, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quotidian Phthisis, the most astonishing changes are observed in the immediate cessation of night sweats, the abatement of fever, the restoration of strength, and the stoppage of dry, husky or hacking cough. Our Electrical Remedies send to any part of the country. Terms moderate. Send for circular. NEW-YORK ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, N. Y.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE TO JULY 1, 1862:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Patients Registered | | 5,120 | |
| | Cured | | 4,004 |
| | Benefited | | 650 |
| | Never heard from | | 440 |
| | Dismissed as incurable | | 26 |
| Total | | 5,120 | 5,120 |

A remarkable fact connected with the above statement is, that among the large number of patients treated at the Institute, there has not been a single case of death, or where the patient has grown worse under treatment. Can this be paralleled? We number among our patients some of the most distinguished men and women of this country. Also, a number from different parts of Europe and South America.

Prof. J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
Prof. FRED'K. MYERS, M. D.,
Prof. JAMES N. PHELPS, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deliciate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides them positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, during which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3, or sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 558 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,586 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, containing 100 colored Illustrations. The best work and

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson. |
| PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook. |
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GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
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The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, C. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

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GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

| FROM LIVERPOOL, | FROM NEW-YORK, |
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| CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, | |
| SATURDAY, Aug. 16. | TUESDAY, Sept. 9. |
| WEDNESDAY Oct. 1. | SATURDAY, Oct. 25. |
| TUESDAY, Nov. 18. | THURSDAY, Dec. 11. |

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
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The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY,

# THE MASSES IN THE PARK.

## Twenty Thousand Enthusiastic Recruits.

## Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Corcoran, Gen. O. M. Mitchel, Gen. Busteed, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Wright, Gen. Wetmore, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Mr. Arnold, Hon. James Briggs, Col. Nugent, Hon. Luther Marsh, Ethan Allen, and Others.

## LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

## PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

## Munificent Donations and Promises for More.

## ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

## Great Demonstration in Honor of Corcoran and His Old Regiment.

## A Vigorous War Policy Demanded.

In response to a call issued by His Honor the Mayor, in behalf of a Committee composed of the most influential men in the City, a vast concourse of people met in the Park yesterday afternoon.

As on other recent occasions, New-York astonished herself, furnishing scenes of thousands of citizens, at a day's call, who obeyed the rallying call of the Chief Magistrate, to consult together concerning the state of the nation, and plan for its assistance.

Three stands were erected in the Park; one—the Grand Stand—immediately fronting the centre of the City Hall, and obstructing the view of the Washington botch, and a second and a third on either side of the wings of the same building. About these stands was stationed a most efficient body of policemen, who, prior to the beginning of the meeting, kept the most absolute order, and held the enthusiastic citizens under a salutary discipline.

The stands were beautifully and patriotically decorated with the National ensign; garlands of flowers depended from the uprights; smaller flags hung from every possible staff; and a general winding up in the ever popular red, white and blue, caused each platform to appear cheerfully and intensely American.

Appropriate mottoes were used as facings to the stands, and the memorable words of JACKSON, WEBSTER and CLAY were again conspicuously brought to the notice of the people.

At the hour of 4, not more than ten thousand people had gathered around the Hall. The steps of that edifice, the immediate front of the stands, the roofs of contiguous houses, and the branches of the neighboring trees were well filled, but the body of the people were at the Jersey City Ferry, waiting for the arrival of Gen. CORCORAN and the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, travel-worn and stained, was being ovated and hand-shaken on its homeward way.

At 4½ o'clock the crowd had increased to perhaps 15,000 persons, mainly the bone and sinew, literally and not "so to speak," of the City. They cheered everybody, *encored* every patriotic air, and called aloud for speeches.

At this time a small procession, headed by His Honor the MAYOR, left the City Hall, and, guarded by a deputation of the "Broadway Squad," approached

### STAND NO. 1.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Maj. ZENAS K. PANGBORN, U. S. A., Hon. H. C. BOWEN, Hon. Mr. ARNOLD of Illinois, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, and others, took positions upon the platform, when, in response to repeated calls,

GEN. WETMORE,

in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is my privilege and my proudest duty to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever met together at a crisis more imminent in the history of the country. [Cheers.] I do not doubt that you come here as loyal men to sustain the Government of your country, and to put down, once and forever, rebellion and treason. [Cheers.] The surest evidence that this country can give of its loyalty to the country and to its institutions, will be found in the character of the eminent magistrate whom I shall now nominate to preside over your deliberations. [Great cheering.] Fellow-Citizens: I nominate GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York, to preside at this meeting.—[Cheers and hurrahs.] "Gentlemen," continued Mr. WETMORE, "is the proposition seconded?" [This was replied to by cries of "It is; of coorse it is; hurrah!"]

"Is it seconded?" the General asked again. "It is; yes yes," was the response.

"As many, then," said the General, "as approve of the nomination, will say 'Aye.'"

There was a chorus of Ayes.

"Those who dissent will say 'No.'"

Not a "No" was uttered, and the nomination was announced to be unanimous.

The General declared that the nomination was carried without opposition, and informed the audience that the Mayor would take the chair.

The Mayor announced that Mr. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT would read the following list of officers, for their approval, which he did as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. T. Stewart, | M. H. Grinnell, | M. Van Schaick, |
| J. D. P. Ogden, | C. H. Marshall, | John J. Phelps, |
| Robert T. Haws, | Danl. Devlin, | Edw. Pierrepont, |
| Nehem. Knight, | Hiram Barney, | Isaac Bell, |
| Chas. P. Daly, | Edwin Hoyt, | Geo. W. Blunt, |
| Chas. H. Russell, | R. F. Andrews, | Wm. V. Brady, |
| D. F. Tiemann, | Wm. Barton, | Horace Greeley, |
| Bernhard Cohen, | Moses Taylor, | D. Dudley Field, |
| Cor. Vanderbilt, | C. H. Luddington, | Simeon Draper, |
| Peter Cooper, | J. S. Bosworth, | R. M. Blatchford, |
| Geo. Denison, | Richard Busteed, | James Brooks, |
| H. F. Davies, | Fred. Kapp, | J. A. Stevens, Jr., |
| Jas. G. Bennett, | Saml. Hotaling, | Lewis Naumann, |
| Thos. Stevens, | S. F. Knapp, | D. E. Delevan, |
| M. O. Roberts, | Saml. Wetmore, | Ben. R. Winthrop, |
| S. Cambreleng, | Wm. G. Lambert | Robt. L. Stuart. |
| | Edwin J. Brown, | |

SECRETARIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ethan Allen, | Fred. Sturges, | Francis A. Stout, |
| Dr. P. Van Wyck, | Geo. Wilson, | A. S. Lathrop, |
| J. Howard, Jr., | W. H. L. Barnes, | Theodore Tilton, |
| Geo. F. Betts, | Ed. A. Wetmore, | Jos. H. Choate. |

The officers were unanimously accepted, when

MAYOR OPDYKE,

who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for speaking has passed, and that action, instant, earnest, united action is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve that it *shall be saved*, by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this *one great duty*. [Cheers.]

Let us look the situation squarely in the face. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing less than National existence and the cause of civil liberty everywhere. An *aristocracy*, grounded on human servitude, has rebelled against a *democratic* Government, of which its members form numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our would-be masters could not endure such temerity from men whom they have contemptuously called "mudsills." Rather than submit to equality with such, they turned traitors. They took up arms to destroy the Government and sever the Union, of which numerically they formed less than a fiftieth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and sweeping conscription, the deluded and helpless non-slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these appliances, they now confront us on the theatre of war with superior numbers. This must be changed—instantly changed—if we would save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription? Let the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death struggle between civil liberty and the prerogative of caste, it is natural that the armies of the latter should be filled by the iron scourge of despotic power; but the defenders of liberty should be impelled by their own free wills and manly hearts. The cause we fight for is as righteous and as essential to human progress and happiness as any that ever unsheathed the warrior's sword. We fight for the rights of the people, and in defence of liberty, order and law. The best interests of humanity are involved in the issue, and our failure would cast a dark shade over the future of the race. But there must be no such word as fail. To avoid it, however, there must be no hesitancy in the rush to arms. Every man who can fight should promptly and cheerfully tender his services to the Government; and every man of means should contribute liberally to those who volenteer, and for the support of their families. We should all imbibe something of the noble sentiment that the gallant CORCORAN has uttered. He declares that no inducements, however strong, "not even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain him from the battle-field. [Applause.] Such a spirit as this demands not merely a Brigade but a Division, and I trust a division will be forthcoming. [Cheers.] If a spirit like his animated us all, we might celebrate our final triumph over the rebellion at our next annual Thanksgiving. Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigorous effort, save the honor of our City by avoiding the necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant rebellion; and let us do it voluntarily, as freemen should who are worthy to be free. [Great Applause.]

When the cheering, which followed the Mayor's speech, had subsided, he informed the audience that the resolutions which had been prepared for the meeting, would be read by Gen. WETMORE, who then attempted to read the resolutions, but was interrupted by the sounds of a drum, and the immediate and thundering hurrah and shout which announced that

CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH

were coming.

Under the circumstances, it was deemed wise to wait until the troops had taken their station, and for a few moments there was nothing done but to cheer, and shout, and hurrah, and be glad for the safe return of the "Boys with the Green Flag."

At last they came. First rode Lieut. CONNOLLY at the head of the escorting troop of horse, followed by Gen. CORCORAN and his officers, in turn followed by the regiment. The General rode a fine gray stallion, superbly caparisoned, and looked himself every inch a soldier. The men walked erect, and with proud port, bearing their guns with fixed bayonet, and on their backs the heavily laden knapsack. They looked every inch the soldier, too, and dirty ones at that, for they were covered with dust, begrimed and travel-stained, as are their flags, but crowned as well with glory, and happy in the enjoyment of the respect of their fellow-citizens.

Following Gen. CORCORAN, were the civic dignitaries, our City Fathers, accompanied by THURLOW WEED, Esq., a number of Catholic clergymen, Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, recruits and ex-members of the Old Sixty-ninth.

Gens. WALBRIDGE and KNIGHT left the stand, and, as a Committee, received Gen. CORCORAN and brought him upon the platform. His appearance there was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by the multitude who at this time must have numbered at least 30,000, and who cheered louder, longer and more lustily than ever before.

At this moment the scene from the stand was most exciting. The vast crowd had broken all barriers, and, sweeping up like the waves of the sea, had swallowed up policemen, soldiers and all, and stood shouting, red-faced and cheery, in honor of their friend, whose military career, so well commenced, promises to be most brilliantly successful.

Gen. WETMORE, after awhile, remounted the platform and announced that after he had read the

RESOLUTIONS

Gen. CORCORAN would speak. This made the boys good-natured, and the reading was done as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in this struggle for our Nation's existence, we here solemnly pledge our faith, our fortunes, our lives and our honor, that this rebellion shall be crushed, and the National soil redeemed from every taint of treason. [Great applause.]

2. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion. [Enthusiastic applause.]

3. *Resolved*, That, up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, so far as practicable, be closed on each day, at 3 o'clock P. M., [cheers,] to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill. [Applause.]

4. *Resolved*, That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions, will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war.

5. *Resolved*, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN (three cheers for CORCORAN,) to recruit a legion of twenty thousand men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth, and for the flag which symbolizes everything we cherish in national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. [Cheer upon cheer.]

6. *Resolved*, That as we cherish that national pride and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States' soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free. [Immense applause.]

The resolutions were, of course, adopted unanimously, and

GEN. CORCORAN

was then introduced by the Mayor, who said:

"Fellow-citizens, I feel that we have a man among us who needs no introduction at my hands—a man whom it is a pleasure to esteem, to know, and to respect throughout these United States. I present to you Gen. CORCORAN."

It was long before he could be heard. The excited crowd would brook no interference with their rights. He was an Irishman, and so were they to a great extent, and they didn't know why they should be kept from his side. They rushed towards the stand, they screamed themselves blind, they demanded the most extravagant honors for their favorite, they invoked the blessing of the Infinite upon him and his men, they swore he was a hero, they kissed the green flag, hugged the soldiers, all tattered and torn, and they made such an uproar that it was as idle to speak to them as it would be to address a herd of buffaloes.

Quiet being in a measure—small one—restored, the General spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for discussion is past, and that the time for action has arrived. This is the appropriate sentiment, and, in accordance with that sentiment, I stand here before you, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment stand here too—["Hurrah," and cheers]—ready to take action, in common with our fellow-citizens, for the immediate and speedy suppression of the rebellion. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] The City of New-York, I know, is not ashamed of the Sixty-ninth—["No, no," and cheers]—and the Sixty-ninth feel justly proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City; and they come here, Mr. Mayor, not to loiter but to reorganize; not to desert, but to fill up their ranks to their full standard, and, whilst determined never to give up the cause of their country, are equally bent on continuing to do it every service in their power—desirous of seeing their families, it is true—wishing, as I know, to return here with me to see their families and their friends, and equally resolved to return with me from the seat of war to see you again. [Cheers.] We have amongst us, perhaps, some few who think that the rebellion has now assumed gigantic proportions and that we ought to let them go. To these men there is only one answer, and that is the answer of the people of this great City, and of this nation, to the world, that never, until the last man is lost and the last dollar expended, shall we cease our efforts until this rebellion is crushed.

Let us take a review of how this rebellion stands. For thirty years, at least, those men have been plotting against our institutions. During that time they have been preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity came, perhaps, sooner than they anticipated. We made the opportunity and we forced them to act before they felt ready—but enough. They were much more ready than we were; and, when we went forth to meet them, we went forth like a father going to chastise his disobedient child, and we found that the child would act so unruly that we must deny him, as it were, the absurdities which he claimed. [Cheers]

Now, I grant that the rebellion has assumed gigantic proportions; but what have we been doing? [Cheers.] Admit that we have assumed gigantic proportions, the most immense of any country on the face of the earth, and we are better prepared to meet the enemy than any country ever was on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] The Government is now prepared to meet and to prosecute this war with vigor. You are willing to suport it, to prosecute this war with unabated vigor, and to contribute to this war with the last dollar you have in your possession. [Cheers.] Now, further, how is it to-day? We have strong foot-holds in all the Southern States except one or two, and, with a noble and cordial response in answer to the call of the President of the United States, we find that it brings forth these 600,000 volunteers, and I am satisfied that before six months roll by this rebellion will be forever crushed. [Immense applause.] I feel the most infinite pride in looking at this meeting to-day. It will send a thrill of joy throughout this nation when they read of this immense gathering of freemen in this Empire City of the Empire State, which has so nobly done its duty; and I say to you, that no matter how many battles the Southern people may have won, they cannot hope of any prominent success while you present an undivided front to them—while you show them that you are determined that we must be the possessors of every inch of soil on this continent, and that, too, before this war ceases. [Cheers.] I have spoken everywhere, where I have spoken publicly at all, in favor of the President being invested with the fullest authority at this crisis, because I have full confidence in him as the representative of the people. I believe in the people of this City—[Cheers]—and I believe that in expressing my views I represent them in this particular—[Cheers]—that they will agree with me when I say that I do not believe that at this day any "ism" should be introduced into this war in favor of the Constitution, and that nothing but the Union and Constitution should be introduced into this war—nothing more and nothing less. [Cheers.] I like to assert my own principles and my own views, because I think the time has arrived for every man to ascertain his own principles and his own views. The man who is not with us now is against us. No one half-way about it. [Cheers.] If men are not coming up to fight with us, let them come out and spend their money in the cause. [Great cheering]. I know there are men in the country who are willing only to enjoy our prosperity; but call upon them in our difficulties, and where are they? They are skedaddling off. [Lond laughter.] I am glad that the opportunity has arrived when the country can know its friends; and I am glad that the hour has arrived, when, as Irishmen, we can say from this platform, that we have something to show, by way of practical illustration, of our devotion to preserve the integrity of this glorious Constitution and Union, and that we will ever use our efforts to maintain them, until this glorious country is redeemed from the thraldom of JEFF. DAVIS and his associates. [Loud cheers.] And, gentemen, I know that it is unnecessary for me to tell the people of this great City of what their duty is in this important crisis. From the first, every Irish heart has beat proudly, fondly and heartily for the cause, and the Irish, I am confident, will never cease their exertions until that cause be won. [Cheers.] It is useless for me to tell you of the black reign of terror and despotism which weighs over the people of the Southern country, and which has now forced them into, apparent unity, as it were, in battle array against you. [Cheers.] They are endeavoring to attack and defeat our troops before it is possible for our people to respond to the last call of the President and Government for reinforcements; but, thank God, they are frustrated. [Cheers.] We are already almost prepared to meet them, and before they can advance five miles more toward Washington, we shall have 500,000 men more, and the Irish Brigade will be there to support them. [Loud cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, as I announced in the commencement of my remarks that the call of this meeting had plainly spoken my sentiments, that the time for mediation had passed and the time for action was at hand, I beg to add that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is here—that they are tired and fatigued—that they wish to retire to their quarters, and afterward to have an opportunity of rejoining their friends. [Cheers.]

I have only time to say that the Sixty-ninth recruiting offices will be open in a few days. They will open in every prominent locality in the City.

And it may be as well for me to say that I shall make no national distinction in the selection. I shall extend the right hand of fellowship to the American-born; I will even take the hand of the Know-Nothing and the Black Republican, or any man of any other "ism." [Laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your patience, and permit me to retire. [The speaker retired amid much applause.]

After the normal uproar which followed the speech of Gen. CORCORAN had partially subsided, Gen. WETMORE introduced his old friend and the public's old friend,

GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

Who has been making speeches since the war began, and who was received with evidences of popular favor. After a short speech he presented the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That any man fails to properly comprehend the great crisis through which the nation is now passing who does not realize that God himself is manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal, intelligent people have thus far constantly displayed in sustaining constitutional representative Government, when assailed with arms and violence by traitors who have most largely enjoyed its benefits and protection.

2. *Resolved*, That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and invincible determination, and a more sublime devotion on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses, for the preservation of the Union, for freedom and for free government.

3. *Resolved*, That in all these great events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this vigorous young nation for the high destiny confided to it of forever placing on an enduring basis individual and public liberty, and we conscientiously believe that, without this chastening discipline, we should now have been weakened by divided counsels, by conflicting opinions and uniformed purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of the voluntary tender of more than a million of our hardy, patriotic, loyal sons, and the entire resources of more than twenty millions of anjactive, enterprising and industrious population, to quell this infamous rebellion and preserve the national existence; that if they fall, other men, still waiting, equally patriotic, shall hasten to avenge their death; all we ask in return is the restoration of our glorious Union; the right to hear, at the earliest possible moment, every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle; the prudent husbandry of our resources, the most rigid and vigilant economy in every department of the Government; that our brave and unrivaled troops be led by experience, skill and valor; that courage, capacity and fidelity be promptly rewarded; that partisan objects be banished while we are saving the national life, treason forever annihilated, traitors summarily punished, the Union preserved, the Constitution inviolable; any foreign interference promptly met with decisive, unequivocal, energetic resistance, and every disturbing element swept with the besom of destruction that can in any degree interrupt the tranquility of the Republic, as it again becomes the acknowledged representative of constitutional, well-regulated liberty in every quarter of the globe.

The Mayor then put the resolutions to the vote and they were vociferously adopted, after which Mr. CHARLES GOULD offered the following

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That the following citizens, namely, Geo. Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Charles Gould, Moses H. Grinnell, D. Dudley Field, Alex. T. Stewart, Prosper M. Wetmore, Richard D. Lathrop, Michael Corcoran, William Orton, J. Auburn Stevens, Nehemiah Knight, Isaac Sherman, Abram Wakeman, Andrew Carrigan, R. M. Blatchford, James W. White, W. Curtis Noyes, David Dows, A. C. Richard, Terence Farley, Samuel Sloan, Edwards Pierrepont, Jonathan Sturges, H. W. T. Mali, be a "National War Committee," (with power to add to their number and fill vacancies,) to represent the people of the City of New-York in all that relates to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy destruction of the rebellion.

This was unanimously adopted, when the Mayor announced that he had just received a very interesting

COMMUNICATION

from a gentleman of the City, which, he had no doubt, would prove more interesting than all the speeches, and proceeded to read it, as follows:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

SIR: On behalf of the American Bank Note Company, I hand you a check for $2,000, to be applied in raising volunteers to put down the rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the Union.

Let New-York furnish her quota and avoid the necessity of a draft. Very truly yours,

TRACY R. EDSON, President.

To Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, &c., &c.

After this Gen. WETMORE announced that His Honor the Mayor had authorized him to tender the sum of $1,000 to the Committee for the same purposes. This was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people waited for more.

Gen. WALBRIDGE was then added to the Committee.

Gen. WETMORE announced

HON. MOSES F. ODELL,

Member of Congress for Brooklyn, who spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In other days, now passed, our people have assembled here for various objects. But never before has any one assemblage been of equal importance with this. Here we all stand—the lawyer, the carpenter, the laborer, shoulder to shoulder, and what for? For the Union! That's what I'm here for. I wish the President of the United States, an honest man, was here to see this assemblage. I wish he had his Cabinet here with him, and I would say, Sir, as the humble representative of this great mass, we demand of you, the President of the United States, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward—[cheers]—and that they shall not cease moving onward until this old flag shall wave in triumph from the revel Capital. [Cheers.] And those are the sentiments of every loyal man here, and every loyal man in the City, and I do say that we, the people, have the right thus to speak to him, for we put him where he is and gave him his power. We, of New-York, have early done our duty, and we continue to do it cheerfully. When Mr. CHASE wants money, he goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for this City, and when he gets here, he gets his money here, and therefore we have a right to say the armies must go on. And the armies ought not to stop at Richmond, but should go on to the very Gulf—and, Sir, we will not be satisfied till the flag floats from the flag-staff of Sumter. [Applause]. The force against us is mighty in malevolence and in numbers We have a duty to perform, each one of us. We have grown rich here, and made fortunes here, and now our country wants our money and our fortunes. I say to the men of wealth give up some of your treasure to keep the families of our brave soldiers from starving. [Good, good.] We want the spirit which pervades the soldiers in the field, to pervade the breasts of the people at home. Now, I hope every man in this City will do his duty—the rich and the poor, side by side, each his best, and then this rebellion will certainly be crushed; and when your regiments return, as return they will victorious, I want to be here to see them march up Broadway, to the cheers and hearty congratulations of their fellow-citizens, who will say to them, "Well done, good and faithful brethren; you have done your duty. God bless you, now and forever!" [Hearty applause.

Gen. WETMORE then read the following letter from

HON. WM. H. SEWARD,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1862.

GEN. WETMORE: I am directed by the President to express his sincere regret that owing to imperative engagements he cannot be at New-York to-morrow.

It will be impossible for me to attend your meeting. But why should it be necessary? If disunion shall prevail, New-York, so far as its assumed destiny is concerned, will cease to be. It is for New-York itself to decide whether disunion shall prevail.

Faithfully yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

THE SIXTY-NINTH,

which had been standing in the broiling sun all this time, and which had become completely engulfed in the surrounding crowd, now began to prepare to move on.

Gen. CORCORAN left the stand, saluted by cheers and followed by some thousand people, more or less, who pulled his hand, his coat or his sword, and, falling in these, his horse's tail, and mounting his steed, forced his way through the admiring but dreadfully crowded mass, and placing himself at the head of the regiment, gave the order to march. The scene of confusion which followed can't be told. Like an inebriated swarm of bees, like a frightened nest of worms, the people twisted here and there, squirmed in and out, and involved themselves in a series of scrimmages, fights, rows and miscellaneous pushings and haulings, the like of which has rarely been known in this orderly city.

All seemed good-natured, and that was part of the mystery. Finally, the last of CORCORAN and his men were away, and the meeting proceeded, with the introduction of

HON. MR. ARNOLD,

M. C. for Illinois. Mr. ARNOLD made a clear and forcible speech in favor of enlistments. He compared the doings of the West with those of New-York, reviewed the present position of affairs, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the heroism, the patriotism and the zeal of the troops of the Union.

He was followed by

HON. JAMES BRIGGS,

State Agent of Ohio, and formerly member of Congress for that State.

Mr. BRIGGS, who is one of the most popular of our resident orators, gave one of his very best-considered speeches, filled with go-aheadism, and abounding in points most pleasing to the Irish-born citizen, and calculated to aid in a very material way the progress of recruiting. He gave some very interesting statistics concerning the comparative number of men furnished by Illinois, Ohio and New-York, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the masses before him to enlist, at once and without delay.

WM. ROSS WALLACE then read, in an impassioned manner, and with great effect, an ode, of which this verse is a part, and for the whole of which we regret that we have no room:

"See! to the hero's mighty cry
Brave ERIN's 'sun-burst' glitters by!
See KOSCIUSKO's children beam
Again by Freedom's rushing stream!
Behold the gallant sons of France
Rush with LAFAYETTE'S olden lance!
See great GERMANIA'S sword and lyre
Leap to the fight with song and fire!
And hark!—with these the native born,
To Washington, they shout reply—
Honor's broad glory on each brow,
And *will* in every eye."

The President then introduced

COL. NUGENT,

of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, who was received with great enthusiasm, and said:

Order! Just keep still for a moment. I have only a few words to say to you. I will be very brief. This meeting has been called by His Honor the Mayor. First in that call is the requirement that it is to fill up the veteran regiments of the New-York volunteers. I am a little interested in that. I suppose you are aware that I belong to the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] That is a brigade that has done credit to the City of New-York. [Cheers.] The Sixty-ninth, the regiment that I had the honor to lead through seven hard days' fighting, wants a few days to recruit, and I think I see a good many faces here prepared to say, "Col. NUGENT, I will join your regiment to-morrow." [Cheers.] Now, let every man of you in favor of raising the Irish Brigade just raise your hand [cheers and raising of hands.] and I will enlist you all right away. [Cheers.] There are some other regiments of the brigade that want recruits. You can join them, too. I am satisfied, however, that there are enough men here to fill up our first brigade. [Cheers.] There are, also, some decimated regiments where you are all wanted, and where you all may be put, and which you will, I have no doubt, heartily join, and make as efficient as before. [Loud cheering.]

After Col. NUGENT retired, the President said: Gentlemen, I have heard that during the recent Peninsular battles, the New-Jersey Brigade conducted itself with great coolness and efficiency. They were well led, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you the man who led them, in the person of

GEN. WRIGHT,

of New-Jersey, who spoke substantially as follows:

The Governor remarked that he was not aware that he could make himself distinctly heard by such a large body of his fellow-citizens, [Cries of "Try it,"] but he was obliged to thank them from the bottom of his heart for the indulgence they had extended to him, Jerseymen would say to New-York that while it (the latter) excelled them in point of numbers, it did not excel them in point of patriotism, and every Jerseyman felt himself, in that particular, to be the equal of at least five New-Yorkers. In America the men were free. Let us be intelligent, he said, and we secured the right to be free. He trusted for the honor of this great State that New-York would never have it said of her that she sent a conscript to the war, and that, by our unfaltering performance of our duties as American citizens and patriots, we would prove ourselves to be the admiration and the model of the whole world. New-Jersey was true to the Union. Let the Union be perpetual. Let not the sun of heaven ever shine on an enslaved land. We can make no terms with traitors who have arms in their hands, until we force them back into fealty. [Cheers.]

As a fit representative of the Yankee who can whip the world and feed the people while he whips them,

MAJ. Z. K. PANGBORN,

of the United States army, and formerly of the *Atlas and Bee*, of Boston, was introduced. Maj. PANGBORN'S bright, pithy, humorous, jolly and effective speech was one of the incidents of the gathering, and deserves execution beyond a doubt. For it we have no room. He kept his vast audience in the best of moods for half an hour, and then gave way for

JOHN A. MCSORLEY,

the "Irish-Dutchman," who made a very funny Celtic-Teutonic address in favor of instantaneous and universal enlistment, which kept the crowd in a continual roar for many minutes.

The hour of 7 was now reached, but the list of good speakers and the patience of the long-standing audience were by no means wearied. Several gentlemen, for whose good efforts we have no room, spoke patriotically, and were received enthusiastically, after which the vast throng dispersed, singing, cheering and shouting for the Union, the Constitution and the maintainance of the laws.

### AT STAND NO. 2.

CHARLES GOULD called the meeting to order, and nominated ANDREW CARRIGAN as President, who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. R. D. LATHROP nominated the following, who were likewise elected

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low, Josiah Sutherland, Elijah F. Purdy, Henry J. Raymond, Wilson G. Hunt, Shepherd Knapp, Charles King, Wm. H. Leonard, John A. Stevens, Sheridan Shook, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. B. Taylor, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Royal Phelps, Wm. H. Anthon, Wm. M. Evarts, Richard B. Connolly, John J. Bradley, R. H. McCurdy, A. C. Richards, John Dimon, Richard F. Carman, James B. Nicholson, Edwin Bergh, Geo. W. Quintard, Benjamin F. Manierre, S. B. Chittenden, Egbert Starr, James S. T. Stranahan.

SECRETARIES.

Henry J. Barney, T. B. Wakeman, Frank Shepherd, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. Coster, Andrew R. Trotter, John A. Foster, Frank W. Ballard, Cephas Brainerd, Nat. Wood Howell.

The same resolutions read at the other stands were here passed, amid uproarious enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF GEN. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL.

Major-Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL was the first speaker introduced, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It gives me the greatest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. [Applause.] It is a long while since I had the pleasure of meeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months, you will remember, I have been sunk deep among the enemy. I was surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there was the multitude in arms against the flag of our country, and ready to strike down, if it might be, that sacred banner. But, thank God, that under my eye that has not been done. [Applause.] I have little to say to you to-day. The time for talking, my friends, has passed by. The time for long speeches and argument, and figures of rhetoric has gone. We want now the bayonet. We want now the thunder of the cannon. [Hear, hear.] We want now the marching and tramping of squadrons. [Applause.] We want now the array of armed troops, of battalions and regiments moving forward to head the phalanx, to crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. [Applause.] That is what we want, and that is what we are to have. We are engaged in the grandest conflict that the world has ever known. [Hear.] We are to-day fighting the battles of the liberty of the world. [Applause.] We are, my friends, I tell you, engaged in the most stupendous struggle that the world has ever known. Go back to those struggles of the French Revolution. They were nothing to the struggles in which we are engaged to-day. We are fighting the battle of freedom of the whole world, and I am sorry to feel you that we shall be compelled to fight it single-handed and alone. [Applause.] Are you ready to sustain that flag? ["Yes."] Are you ready to-day, though the whole world is arrayed against you, to die in defence of that cause? ["Good, good."] Are you ready. I ask? ["Yes."] Give me your response. Say Yes, call us to the battle-field; call us to sustain it; call us anywhere; ask what you may; ask of us our sons; ask everything of us, and we will give all to God and our country. [Applause, and a voice—"I have three sons in the Union army."] Last evening I had almost decided not to speak to you to-day, but this afternoon I took up the London *Globe* newspaper and read a speech made in Sheffield at a great banquet given to Lord PALMERSTON—a speech made by a member of the House of Commons, Mr. ROEBUCK. ["Three groans for him."] And now, my friends, I want to tell you what Mr. ROEBUCK said at that meeting. I beg you to listen, for it is extremely important. He said, in the first place, that he had no sympathy with the North, and that this struggle because of the cause was unrighteous and could not succeed. Now let me answer Mr. ROEBUCK in two words. [A voice—ROEBUCK, the wasp, sir; that is his name.] I tell you that our cause is one of necessity. What prompting have we to lift our hands against the South? We lose in the first place $300,000,000, which they owe us. In the next place we lose $300,000,000, which we should have made last year without the war by trade with them. We lose $1,000,000,000 by the expenditures of the war to keep up our armies. It costs us blood without limit, and, what are we fighting for? I tell you it is for a grand principle. It is for the liberty of the world. It is for the integrity of the nation. If this integrity is destroyed, you will have witnessed the death-blow to humanity. [Applause.] But, Mr. ROEBUCK tells us that if the United States are divided, it will be for the benefit of England. There he shows the cloven foot. What destroys the United States, will be for the benefit of England. We have been too insulting. We have been too strong. We have taken John Bull by the throat and compelled him to do justice, by telling him that we would shake him until he did us justice. [Applause.]

At this point Gen. MITCHEL was compelled to desist speaking, in order to allow those present to participate in the welcome of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, just passing the stand. At the expiration of a few minutes, amid renewed cheering, the General continued as follows:

Nothing, my friends, could have given us greater gratification than to see again the brave Sixty-ninth Regiment and the gallant CORCORAN. [Cheers.] Sixteen months ago I met Col. CORCORAN at Annapolis Junction, on his way to Washington City, where I had the honor of dining with him and his Staff, and with many officers of that regiment you know as patriot soldiers. You know that he has suffered for us and for his country. You know how he has resisted the efforts of the enemy, and their offers to induce him to accept a parole and leave his loathsome prison. You know how he has at last triumphed, and you know how to receive a noble hero suffering in the cause of liberty and of his country. [Applause.] Let him go on. You have made him a Brigadier. You have offered him a brigade of four regiments—give him at once forty regiments, and let it be done at once. [Applause.]

But I was telling you of the probability we have of meeting in this struggle the envy and hatred of the aristocracy of the Old World. I tell you that ROEBUCK was attempting to turn the honest, upright people of England against us. I tell you that the division of this country England will be proud to see. But, I tell Mr. ROEBUCK, that when he begins the game of separation and dividing, it is a game that two can play at. [Tremendous cheering.] The integrity of our country is sacred, and we will preserve it at every hazard and every risk. We will give our lives, our blood, our money—all we have got, to protect it, because we know that in the division of this country we die. We die—literally and absolutely, we die. Not a physical death, but die a death of utter contempt and degradation. [Applause.] Suppose we give it up? Suppose the South, with smaller resources, should triumph over us, with greater resources? Could you look an honest man in the face? ["No! No!"] If that should take place, I would advise you as I did a friend of mine who thought of going abroad to run away from the disturbances in his section of the country. I asked him: "Have you been down to the brass-founders to get you a mask? Make it an inch thick, or the heat of the blush of shame will melt the metal and expose you to the contemptuous gaze of everybody on the other side of the water." [Applause and laughter.] Mr. ROEBUCK says we cannot make friends with the South.

A VOICE—"With the North."

Gen. MITCHEL—I beg your pardon, Sir, he said the North. He said the Southerners were gentlemen, English gentlemen and their descendants, and that the North was composed of the scum and refuse of Europe. ["Shame."] This is his language: "With the South you can make friends. They are Englishmen. They are not the scum and refuse of Europe." The only meaning of that language is that the North are such. Let me tell you again, it is nothing but the envy and hatred of English Aristocracy of American Democracy; and I tell you that we have got to meet it everywhere—in England or elsewhere—and I ask you now are you prepared to meet it and to defy it? ["Yes, yes."] I devote my life to this conflict. God knows I have nothing to live for now but my country. I care for nothing else. Sixteen months ago, in the presence of a multitude in Union-square, I laid down my life, to be offered if necessary, on the altar of my country. I will give all willingly to defend my country. [Applause.] The best strength; the best power; all that I have got. [Three cheers for Gen. MITCHEL.] Now, my friends, that is all very well. What do you cheer me for? [VOICES—"Your sentiments," "your services," &c.] If you like the sentiment enact it. Perhaps you will say it is hard to leave my wife, my children. Yes, it is hard. But you must do it. [VOICE—"We are doing it."] The President has called for 300,000 men; he has added to that number 300,000 more. Let the 600,000 be forthcoming at once. Let them be freely offered. The result cannot then be doubtful. Let us be united. The South is now perfectly cemented, while we are to a certain extent divided. But we are coming together every day. The battle must be fought, and let me tell you how. It must be fought with armies—with brigades and divisions—on the battle-field, and then we will hunt the enemy wherever we can find him, and destro